

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 351.]

LONDON : WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

THE Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, D.D., of Manchester, will preach (D.V.), at TRINITY CHAPEL, Poplar, (the Rev. George Smith's), NEXT LORD'S DAY EVENING, AUGUST 8th, on behalf of the above Institution. Service to commence at half-past Six o'Clock.

OPENING OF KINGSLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

THE above Place will be Opened for Public Worship on Thursday, August 5th. The Hon. and Rev. B. W. NOEL, M.A., will preach in the Morning at Eleven, and the Rev. Dr. HALLEY, of Manchester, at half-past Six.

The Friends will dine in the New School Rooms at Two o'clock. Mr. Alderman WINE in the Chair.

On Sabbath, August 8th, the Rev. Dr. HALLEY will preach at a quarter to Eleven; The Rev. THOMAS AVELING, minister of the place, at Three; and the Rev. J. C. HARRISON, of Camdentown, at half-past Six.

Collections will be made at all the Services.

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ALDERMAN CHALLIS, M.P., has promised to attend.

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THE

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8. The SECOND SESSION for 1852 will commence on the 2nd of August; and application for Admission of Pupils may be made to any Member of the Committee, or to the officers of the School, by whom also full information will be readily given.

THE COMMITTEE claiming to be the DAWN INSTITUTE COMMITTEE and the REV. EDWARD MATHEWS.

Some resolutions of the above Committee, signed "T. Binney," having been published in the *Nonconformist*, of the 21st July, I feel it my duty, in self-defence, to make the following statement:—

The Committee state my having admitted that "what purported to be a resolution of a public meeting at Chatham, Canada West, in condemnation of Mr. Henson, is a forgery, such resolution never having been passed at all;" and proceed to say that, in consequence of my having circulated the said resolution, they felt bound "to express their severest condemnation of such an infamous attempt to ruin the character of Mr. Henson," and conclude by professing their regret that the American Baptist Free Mission Society should identify itself with men who, under the pretext of sympathy with the fugitive slaves, are so seriously threatening to bring the efforts of their real friends into disrepute.

I acknowledge, through inadvertency, I did distribute a very few of my circulars, after hearing from Canada that one of the resolutions, reprinted in them from American papers, was unofficial, and hesitate not to express my regret; but I have done nothing calculated to deceive, and I would ask whether truth and justice did not require of the Committee, who have condemned me in such unmeasured terms for having republished this one informal resolution, to have admitted that all *the others*, denying Mr. Henson's authority to collect funds for the Dawn Institute, were *undisputed*? And, while censuring me for circulating in this country the proceedings in Canada, was it not due to candour, and to my character, that they should not have concealed the fact, that with every copy of the statements I put forth, Mr. Scoble's denial of their authenticity was also transmitted? On the same page I gave the statements from Canada with Mr. Scoble's counter-statements, leaving the public to decide the merits of the question; and English people have yet to learn how the odium which the Committee have sought to cast upon me can establish Mr. Henson's authority to collect, in the face of the undisputed resolutions, passed at Chatham, denying him such authority.

Oxford, August 2, 1852. EDWARD MATHEWS.

THE COMMITTEE claiming to be the DAWN INSTITUTE COMMITTEE and the REV. EDWARD MATHEWS.

The resolutions of the Committee (as published in the *Nonconformist*, July 21st) are:—

I.—*Inconsistent*; inasmuch as my brother needed no "close questioning," and he felt no otherwise "constrained" than by the conviction that perfect fairness required that he should acknowledge the inadvertence he had fallen into. They are,

II.—*Unjust*. 1. Inasmuch as the resolutions do not show the circumstances under which the condemned resolution was circulated. Those circumstances are mitigating. 2. Unjust *retrospectively*; because, if it is a legal fact that this Committee has now a title to the possession of Dawn Institute, that title has been recently gained, without the consent of the Free Mission Society, to whom the trustees had contracted the property; and, though the Committee say that Mr. Henson is the only accredited agent, Mr. Mathews can show that he came to England with full documentary authority. 3. Unjust, further, because, in charging one who has made constant sacrifices for the slave for above twelve years—one in honourable standing, commanding a wide-spread sympathy in America, and held in the highest esteem—one who has been Lynched for the perfectly peaceful advocacy of the slave's rights—one who, when he has lectured before slaveholders, has had his lectures attended with such moral power, that on one occasion a previously prejudiced hearer came forward and said, "If this is Abolition, then I am an Abolitionist"—in charging one kept poor for the slave's sake, with "the pretext of sympathy with the fugitive slaves," and "with using this pretext to ruin the character of another"—such a charge is one which, to Mr. Mathews's extensive sympathizers, both in England and America, will be an iniquity which will smell rank to heaven. This cruel and cutting conduct will render the Committee in the eyes of such as know my brother, more disgraceful than disgracing. They are,

III. *Partial*. Inasmuch as while a circulated resolution, derogatory to Mr. Henson, and now known by all parties not to have passed at Chatham, is the ground of condemnation, no reference is made to the other resolutions, condemnatory of Mr. Henson, which Mr. Mathews declared he believed did publicly pass; and the passing of which being true, rendered it unfortunately possible for the false resolution to get mixed up with them in American papers. They are,

IV. *Overwrought*; for if the Committee felt so "sorrowfully" on the subject, I am at a loss to know, having been present as an observer, how the impression of their unaccountable cheerfulness at the close of the meeting—as though they thought that a great victory had been gained over my brother—should have forcibly struck my mind. They are,

V. *Inconsistent*; for if Mr. Mathews were looked upon as a man capable of "an infamous attempt to ruin the character of Mr. Henson," the indignation of the Committee would not have suffered them to have invited my brother to take wine at the close. Mere courtesy would not be sufficiently a justification of the offered opportunity which he declined. They are,

VI. *Self-condemning*; for if the Committee are surprised that any religious institution should identify itself with men who are condemned for a certain line of conduct, how is it that the same Committee can strenuously sanction, and coolly justify, and have no plious horror of the course of Messrs. Scoble and Henson in relation to Dawn Institute!—conduct which has roused the anger of anti-slavery friends through the country. Is there one moral law by which to judge Mr. Mathews, and another by which to judge his opponents? Mr. Mathews' offence was a recent inadvertence; but Messrs. Scoble and Henson's *designed* injustice has lasted for more than a year. They are

VII. *Unsustainable*. If Messrs. Henson and Scoble are the "true friends of the fugitive" in their conduct to the Free Mission Society at Dawn, then the laws that govern the working of moral principles are reversed in their hitherto invariably final action. No man can be an eventual friend to the fugitive by acting as the enemy of right, and good, and God.

HENRY MATHEWS.

The day before the resolutions were drawn up I was occupied in writing a letter containing a history of the Dawn case, the publication of which is only delayed till the anti-slavery friends have decided in what form it shall be published.

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By order,

THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 351.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

EFFORTS TO BE FREE, AND TO MAKE FREE.

BONDAGE in any shape commands our sympathy. We never see a bird engaged, blithely as it may sing, and happy as it may seem, without wishing for it the more natural lot of freedom. We never meet with a woman tied by her own vow to an uncongenial and tyrannical husband, without deplored on her behalf, even if she have foolishly, and contrary to all remonstrance, brought her trouble upon herself, the evil from which there is no available release. We experience a similar emotion, but much deeper, at the sight of a Church in chains. If she be insensible to the misery of her position, we mourn her degradation. If she protest, we hear her cries with unfeigned commiseration. When she begins to struggle, we have hope for her—hope that she will prove sufficiently noble to make the sacrifice, without which her independence is impossible.

For a long time, the Church of England was in bondage, and knew it not. The State was her lord, but she was unconscious of humiliation. The two parties were so nearly agreed, that little sense of irksomeness was felt by "the weaker vessel." Reform so altered the character of the one, as to make the relationship of the other somewhat trying. Thereupon, there rose up within the bosom of the Church a remembrance of her high descent, a sense of her dignity, and an aspiration after that independence of external control which she conceived to be her native right. We will not now inquire too closely into her estimate of her own prerogatives, their nature or their extent. Suffice it to say, we think her desire to be mistress of her own counsels and doings a very becoming one on her part—and we can only regret that she has not as yet put so high a value on them, as to place herself in a position to rejoice in their realization. The truth is, however, she has been so devoutly intent on regaining liberty, as to have forgotten that the State has claims as well as she—and that, in order to her future independence, what is due to the one must be as righteously discharged as what is due to the other. In a word, it is not more obviously just that the Church should be free, than that she should hold whatever advantages she has acquired by her connexion with the State in subordination to its will. She cannot enjoy the *status* and rights of a married woman, and the freedom and independence of a single one, at the same time.

These thoughts have been suggested by the events of the past week. The general election of members to serve in the Imperial Parliament has been followed by the election of proctors to be present in Convocation. Every one knows that the assembly of the two Houses of Convocation, simultaneously with the meeting of Parliament, has been a mere ceremony, barren of all practical results, for upwards of a century and a half past. So manifest has been the sham that it was matter of difficulty to get the clergy to take the slightest interest in the election of proctors. No pains were taken to give publication to the writ of the Arch-

bishop of Canterbury, and it required some pre-arrangement in many archdeaconries to secure the presence of a sufficient number of the parochial clergy to nominate and elect the representatives, whose sole duty consisted in making an appearance in London to be forthwith dismissed. This year, however, it has been far otherwise. The steps ventured upon in February last to revive the synodal action of the Church, in Convocation assembled, have induced a large and powerful section of the clergy of the Establishment to make that a solemn reality which heretofore had been but a sorry farce. In not a few instances, we observe, the beneficed clergy have been individually summoned to take part in the election of proctors, and in considerable numbers they have obeyed the summons. They have questioned the candidates—have discussed their respective merits—and have gone to the vote as earnestly as if weighty questions of Church government actually depended on the issue. Nay, licensed curates have here and there formally asserted a claim to the franchise, and everywhere the elect have been urged to use their utmost efforts to win for the Church the right of synodal action.

It will be readily supposed that a Lower House of Convocation, many of the members of which have been elected under such circumstances, will make a very determined effort to proceed to business of some sort, and to deliberate upon, and discuss, if not to legislate in, Church affairs. That they will have her Majesty's license so to do, is more than even they, perhaps, can anticipate. The Archbishop of Canterbury has declared his disapprobation and dread of reviving Convocation, and his consent would have to be given before the Crown, even if so advised by the Administration, would venture upon so marked a departure from established custom. Nevertheless, Dr. Sumner is not possessed of much firmness of will—and the Prime Minister may attempt in this, as in all other cases, "a compromise." We should not be greatly surprised, therefore, at a further triumph of the advocates of what are now designated "Church principles." The Convocation will perhaps be allowed to do something—just enough to lay a basis for doing something more hereafter. The Church can afford to wait. Slowly but surely, she will edge herself, if possible, into a freer and more independent position—and then, some of our professedly Liberal contemporaries will be satisfied, and—but the sequel deserves a paragraph to itself.

If, then, we could secure to the army a perpetual endowment in place of an annual Parliamentary vote—if we could constitute it a self-regulating organization—if we could release it from responsibility to the Administration of the day, and put its proceedings beyond the control or criticism of the House of Commons—we should just place the army in the anomalous position now claimed so loudly and perseveringly on behalf of the Church. And we seriously doubt whether our national liberties would be more in peril from the one than from the other. Consider what is, at this moment, the social and political influence of the Established Church! How complete its organization! How easily put in motion! How vast its resources! How distributed its force! What a power it can bring to bear upon the politics of the empire! In how many cases it can turn an election! In how few instances it sympathizes with liberal ideas! If all this machinery, with its present motive power, were released from all control but that which its own wisdom might impose upon it, what Government could stand before it? what measure could be carried in opposition to its will? We should have an *imperium in imperio* worse than that which now troubles Sardinia—a priestly power as imperious as any now existing in Austria or the Papal states. The liberty now claimed for the Church is the liberty of State-fed ecclesiastics to set the State at defiance—a liberty to live on national property, and obstruct the national will—a liberty to walk back to Rome, or anywhere else, without being called to account for it—a liberty to "wallop their own nigger." If they desire independence, they can have it—but they cannot

have self and power from the State, and independence also. And whoever would give them both, would, whether in ignorance or of set purpose, inflict a terrible curse upon their country.

The Church of England is writhing to be free. Noble aspiration! Let her prove herself worthy of it, by renouncing the hire of a bondwoman. Wages and independence cannot go together. She has no right to leave her master's house with his plate in her trunk, and his livery on her back. This is rather *making free* than *being free*.

DISSENTING MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

To obtain legislators sincerely opposed to Church Establishments is, in our eyes, of more consequence than to return men of any particular persuasion—seeing that Parliament has to do with religious endowments, but not with sectarian differences. We have, therefore, in our references to the general election, given more prominence to the former than to the latter aspect of the event. But, in itself, it is no unimportant fact, that so large a number of Dissenters—much larger than at any former period—have been returned to the new House of Commons. Episcopalianism is the State and fashionable religion. But to be a Nonconformist implies a less favourable social position—the sacrifice of worldly advantages to unpopular principles—a greater independence of opinion and sincerity of conviction in the man who avows it; and such characteristics become more marked the higher we ascend in the social scale. There is no doubt that Dissenters are likely, for some time to come, to form the nucleus of the movement which aims at the complete liberation of religion from State interference—though gratifying evidence is not wanting of the growing disposition of Liberal politicians to range themselves under the same banner. We have, therefore, taken some pains to ascertain how far the Nonconformist body in general, and each denomination in particular, is represented in the new Parliament.

The Independent body are represented by thirteen members in the new legislature. Their names, and the places they represent, are as follows:—

•Ball, E., Cambridgeshire. +Hindley, C., Ashton.
Barnes, T., Bolton. Kershaw, J., Stockport.
Challis, T., Finsbury. Miall, E., Rochdale.
Chambers, T., Hertford. Milligan, J., Bradford.
Chestham, J., S. Lancash. Pellatt, A., Southwark.
Crossley, F., Halifax. Pilkington, J., Blackburn.
Hadfield, G., Sheffield.

There are two members connected with the Baptist denomination; viz.—

Sr G. Goodman, Leeds. S. M. Peto, Norwich.

The Unitarians can claim at least eleven representatives as connected with their denomination:—

Alcock, T., East Surrey. King, Locks, East Surrey.
Biggs, W., Newport. Price, W. P., Gloucester.
Carter, S., Tavistock. Smith, J. B., Stockport.
Coffin, W., Cardiff. Strutt, E., Nottingham.
Crook, J., Bolton. Thorneley, J., Wolverhampton.
Heywood, J. N., Lancash.

The Patriot states that Mr. Macaulay is an occasional attendant at a Unitarian chapel, but he would, probably, not consider himself as identified with that body. There are other members who hold Unitarian sentiments, but are in the same position as the hon. member for Edinburgh.

The members of the United Presbyterian Church are as follows:—

Anderson, Sir J., Stirling. Haastie, A., Glasgow.
Thompson, G., Aberdeen.

The Wesleyan Methodists are represented by Westhead, J. P., Knaresborough. Wilkinson, W. A., Lambeth.

While the Society of Friends can claim only Mr. Bright, the member for Manchester.

There are also several Free Churchmen in the new House, and, though that body disclaim the

* This gentleman, we find, is an Independent, not a Baptist, as we stated in our last number.

+ A Moravian, but usually associates with the Independents.

appellation of Dissenters, they are so in fact. They include, at least, the following:—
 Cowan, C., Edinburgh. Kinnaird, Hon. A., Perth.
 Dunlop, A., Greenock. Maule, Col., Forfarshire.
 Mr. Brotherton also is a Dissenter, connected with the Plymouth Brethren. Lord Morstan has been classed with Dissenters, but the *Patriot* sets him down "as one of the same stamp as his friend Sir Culling Eardley, who, though an occasional Conformist, is a good Voluntary, and has been decidedly pronounced a Dissenter by no less an authority than the Bishop of Exeter himself." Baron Rothschild alone represents the Jews. The above may not include the whole of the Nonconforming members of the new Parliament, and we shall be obliged to any of our readers who can supply us with any additions or corrections.

The following is a summary of the whole:—

Independents	13
Baptists	2
Unitarians	11
Presbyterians	3
Free Churchmen	4
Wesleyans	2
Friends	1
Plymouth Brethren	1
Jews	1
	38

If we add to these about fifty Roman Catholics—one for England, and the remainder for Ireland—we shall have a total of some 90 members, or one-seventh of the new Parliament, unconnected with the State Church; besides a large number who are only nominally Churchmen, and decidedly ecclesiastical reformers.

We have before remarked on the important constituencies and large populations which the Dissenting M.P.'s, almost without exception, represent, and we now subjoin some statistics on the subject:—

	Electors.	Population.
South Lancashire	21,196	794,779
Glasgow	15,502	329,097
Finsbury	29,578	323,772
North Lancashire	12,297	316,805
Manchester	17,878	316,213
Lambeth	29,155	261,345
Southwark	12,830	172,863
Leeds	6,224	172,270
Edinburgh	6,230	180,302
Cambridgeshire	6,989	157,590
East Surrey	6,618	161,091
Sheffield	5,521	135,310
London	15,340	127,869
Wolverhampton	3,769	119,748
Bradford	2,435	108,778
Salford	4,484	85,108
Aberdeen	4,547	71,973
Norwich	3,478	68,195
Forfarshire	2,873	64,161
Bolton	3,381	61,171
Nottingham	3,478	57,407
Stockport	1,420	53,835
Blackburn	1,134	46,526
Greenwich	1,164	36,689
Halifax	1,181	32,582
Stirling	1,097	30,325
Ashton	1,175	29,791
Rochdale	1,284	29,195
Perth	1,084	28,836
Cardiff	990	20,424
Gloucester	1,387	17,572
Tavistock	491	8,985
Newport	1,003	8,047
Hertford	519	6,605
Knaresborough	275	5,636
Total	238,057	4,290,905

In analyzing the above table we may remark that we have no desire to draw more important conclusions from it than the facts fairly warrant. We do not wish to imply that the mass of electors and the population are entirely in favour of the ecclesiastical views entertained by their representatives. It must further be admitted, that the bulk of the constituencies mentioned return a second member of less decided views—that there is a very large minority of electors, comprising the most wealthy and genteel classes, in favour of the State Church—and that some of the gentlemen whose names we have given are but lukewarm advocates of the principles they profess. But making all these allowances, the result is not a little curious and startling.

The number of registered electors for England, Wales, and Scotland, according to the most recent returns, is somewhat over 1,000,000—the population, in round numbers, 20,000,000. The counties, cities, and boroughs given above, comprise, therefore, about one-fifth of the electoral body, and over one-fifth of the entire population. It will thus be seen, that although the Dissenting members of the new Parliament are only one-thirteenth portion of the number returned, the counties and boroughs which they represent comprise one-fifth of the whole constituencies and population. Deducting the six members returned for counties, and comparing the city and borough constituencies of England, Wales, and Scotland, which return Nonconformists, with the borough electors, we arrive at this result:—

Boro. Const.	Members.
England, Wales, and Scotland	464,000 . . . 360
Returning Dissenters	178,094 . . . 34

Thus while the Dissenting members are only about one-tenth of the House of Commons,

the constituencies they represent comprise ONE-THIRD of the aggregate number of electors of the United Kingdom. Truly this may be described as "a great fact," indicative of the vast moral and numerical power behind them, and of the tendency of public opinion on ecclesiastical questions.

A further examination develops still more startling results, as will be apparent from the following table:—

	Population.
240 Members returned for	1,887,483
38 Ditto.	4,290,905

That is, the aggregate population represented by thirty-eight Nonconformist members is more than double of that represented by 240 other members. So that one of the former represents, on the average, at least twelve times the population of one of the latter. We have no doubt that by farther pursuing these comparisons we should arrive at still greater anomalies. But the above is sufficiently illustrative of the object we have in view, and affords a pretty accurate idea of the results which will follow a more equitable adjustment of members and population. The Post must look carefully after the walls of Jericho. To Parliamentary reform, the friends of religious equality must look for the great consummation for which public opinion is already ripening. The large constituencies carried Free-trade, and assuredly when they have fully and unequivocally declared themselves, the union of Church and State will not long survive.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The annual session of this body was opened on Wednesday last at Sheffield. For the Presidency, the Rev. John Scott, principal of the Normal Training School at Westminster, was the successful candidate; the votes being—for the Rev. J. Scott, 161; Rev. Dr. Alder, 62; Rev. J. Lomas, 36; Rev. S. D. Waddy, 9; Rev. R. Keeling, 4; Rev. W. Naylor, 3; Rev. Dr. Bunting, 1; Rev. Dr. Beaumont, 1. The Rev. John Farrar was re-elected secretary, by a large majority over Dr. Alder and the Rev. S. D. Waddy. The vacancies in the Legal Hundred (seven in number) were filled up in the usual manner. Twenty-nine young ministers, having completed their four years' probation, were examined prior to their ordination. The business of accepting or rejecting new candidates was greatly enhanced in interest by the circumstance that twenty of these belong to foreign stations, including one from China and six from Fejee.

The first day's business concluded with the reception of a memorial, adopted at Birmingham, by what is styled the "Moderate" party. The Conference thought proper to receive and read the application, and to refer its reply to a committee. The next morning, Dr. Bunting complained that the applicants had, contemporaneously with this their application, published and sent to the preachers what they called the grounds of their justification. He read and commented upon one of them, and expressed his entire disapprobation of it. The Rev. G. Osborne urged that no intercourse should be held with these gentlemen; but the milder counsels of Dr. Beaumont prevailed to obtain the confirmation of the reception. The reply was not brought up till Saturday. It was a long and evidently a carefully written document. It gravely censured the memorialists for meeting "in direct opposition to the established rules and usages of the Connexion"—repudiated, on behalf of Conference, the charge of claiming "the exclusive government of the Church," and "respectfully, but firmly, declined taking any step which may compromise the prerogative of the pastoral office. We subjoin the only sentence in the document which ventures into generalities:—

In such an arrangement of our connexional discipline as preserves this (the Ministerial) office intact, the Conference is persuaded that there is no assumption of prerogative, but the simple observance of a Divine, necessary, and most beneficial ordinance; nor is there any infringement upon the rights of Church members. Christian equality is the equality of spiritual privileges, not of ecclesiastical relationship; and Christian brotherhood no more interferes with official duties and responsibilities, than natural brotherhood with the subordination and dependence of a well-ordered family.

A letter from the Reformers' committee, announcing that a conference would be held in Sheffield on the 18th, and inviting communications, was ordered to be simply acknowledged.

Never were the vauntedings of the leading preachers louder, or their mutual compliments more fulsome—and never was the tone of [Dr. Bunting more arrogant. The *Wesleyan Times* concludes a very spirited article with this remark:—

We behold an aged minister of Christ unable to stir without help; but he, instead of lifting up his failing voice in accents of love and peace, "cries 'Havoc!' and lets slip the dogs of war." Despotism is hateful everywhere; most hateful in the Church of Christ; but it is contemptible and pitiable, as well as hateful, to hear the scream of Despotism from the lips of Decrepitude.

On the other hand, the *Watchman* gives abundant intimation of the distress prevailing within the camp. Nearly every "fund," we are told, is "embarrassed to a very painful extent." "Not a few circuits" are "painfully crippled." "Several ministers" have been on "the very verge of starvation." "For want of funds," it has been "found impossible to relieve many cases of extreme distress." With no more members than in 1830, the Connexion is called upon to sustain an annual burden

of £40,000 more than in that year! Agitation has reduced the numbers in society in the two Sheffield circuits by nearer one-half than one-third. "Of the Special Fund for the relief of distressed circuits, it deserves to be put on record, and to be well remembered, that about one-third has been contributed by the ministers of the body." This is noble. But all has not been done yet that ought to be and must be done. *All must do all some have done.* *All must give and do the uttermost, for Methodism in all its branches.*" The report of the "Special Fund" closed with the intimation that henceforth ministers must rely upon their circuits, however impoverished. Conference despotism, it would appear, not only "make a desert and call it peace," but sends the agents of its tyranny to glean a subsistence from the soil they have desolated.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF CANADA EAST.

From the *Montreal Witness* of July the 6th, we learn that the Congregational Union of East Canada has held its Annual Sessions; and that the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, M.A., delivered the inaugural discourse. The following are two of the resolutions passed:—

That inasmuch as the Clergy Reserves belong to the people of Canada, and are rendered valuable solely by their labour, they ought to be applied for the general benefit of the whole people, and not given to particular sects, to excite in others jealousy and discord: That the devoting of the whole proceeds of the Clergy Reserves to common school education, or some other good general purpose, would benefit the whole people, and would take away the greatest cause for contention in this country; and, therefore, this union respectfully recommend to the people and Legislature of Canada such a disposition of the Clergy Reserves.

That whereas the whole system of licensing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is founded in error, and is virtually and practically the legalizing of what tends to demoralize individuals and communities; and, whereas we are bound to put forth every legitimate effort to elevate the degraded, therefore, resolved, that we most earnestly recommend our churches and others to petition the Legislature for a law similar in principle to the Maine liquor law, as the most effectual means for putting an end to the wide-spread evils of intemperance.

THE COUNCIL OF THE SCOTTISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION held a meeting on Monday week—W. Duncan, Esq., in the chair. The chairman, referring with satisfaction to the return of so many Dissenters at the general election, and the probability of their future success in Edinburgh, said, their principle was progressing, and he had no doubt that the eyes of many had been opened more than they had ever been before in regard to the power which the Dissenters of Scotland possessed as members of the civil community, and as holding the franchise; and he was satisfied that if their secretary and his committee were to address themselves to the duty of ascertaining the number of Dissenters in the various burghs and counties of Scotland who were possessed of the franchise, and would bring them to a sort of common understanding, that the next election would find them in a very triumphant position. It was stated that the Rev. Mr. Allen, of Newport, had accepted the office of secretary of the society at a salary of £300 a year, exclusive of travelling expenses.

MR. GLADSTONE IN BISHOP PHILLIPS' PARISH.—The new church built at Furthong Cross by the adherents to the Free Church cause, was opened on Thursday. The inauguration services were performed by the Rev. Mr. Bathurst in the morning, the Rev. Mr. Kelly in the afternoon, and by the Rev. Mr. Gladstone in the evening. There was a full attendance on each occasion. The cost of the building is about £2,000, and it is calculated to accommodate 500 persons.

NO CHURCH-RATES AT CREDITON.—At the time of the Reformation, the property of the Collegiate Church of Crediton was placed in the hands of certain trustees, who were to administer it for the universal advantage of the inhabitants of Crediton. The livings of Crediton, Sandford, and Exminster, are under the control of the trustees or governors of Crediton, who pay the clergy of these parishes. The clergyman of Sandford—Pope Gregory, as he is familiarly called by those who know him best—thought that he ought to have a larger slice out of the Crediton property. The governors said, "We really cannot afford it, seeing what we have to do with the funds"—to keep the church of Crediton in repair, among other matters. You have no business to repair Crediton church, replied Mr. Gregory, in effect. The people ought to have the blessed consolation of being able to pay for the repair of the church in which they worship, and you deprive them of that holy comfort. He therefore moved the Court of Chancery to compel the governors to grant him a further allowance, and to restore to the people of Crediton the blessed privilege which all true Christians ought to have, of paying for the repair of the church. But the matter has been cut short by Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, who, on Wednesday, decided that the appropriation of the funds to the repairs of the church was an honest exercise of the trust on the part of the governors. He thought the inhabitants entitled to be exonerated from church-rates, and he was glad that his decision avoids the introduction of that *Abroad* [of church-rates] which the counsellors of Pope Gregory wished to cast into Crediton for the comfort of the inhabitants.—*Western Times*.

THE SHEPHERD OF A DIVIDED FLOCK.—It has always been the practice to have the children of these towns confined in one or other of the mother

churches—generally at St. Andrew's church for Plymouth, and at Stoke church for Devonport. But the Bishop has now directed that the next confirmation shall be held at St. Peter's church, at Eldad, the chief temple of the Romanists in the Church of England in this diocese. The "order" has excited intense disgust amongst some of the parties concerned, and great joy and rejoicing amongst others. The "Evangelicals" are annoyed, and justly so, that they should be crowded over by their more favoured brethren, and the Puseyites cannot keep their joy within the bounds of discretion.—*Plymouth Journal.*

NEW ROMANIST COLLEGE.—A wealthy Romanist in the south of England is about to purchase the Hornby Grange estate, near Great Smeaton, Yorkshire, for the purpose of converting the spacious mansion into a Popish college, and the park into pleasure grounds for the students.—*Sunderland News.*

ANTI-CHURCH-RATE DEMONSTRATION.—The rector of Bingham, Notts, levied, the other day, a distraint for the amount of 6s. 2d., "clerk fees" and expenses, on two Dissenting rebels, named Berry and Doncaster. The articles seized included a family Bible. On the same evening, a number of sympathizing individuals, of all classes, went to the bailiff and redeemed the goods. A procession was then formed, with the bellman at the head; suitable and appropriate devices were attached to each article of furniture, and the *cortege* passed along, at every street the bellman announcing a public meeting to take place instantly in the Market-place. As soon as the procession had performed its duty, the goods were placed in the market, where Messrs. Berry and Doncaster delivered appropriate addresses upon the customs, practices, usages, and compulsory demands of the State Church towards Protestant Dissenters.

TRACTARIAN SCANDAL.—A very serious charge against a leading London Tractarian divine, was, we understand, on Friday the subject of an investigation instituted by episcopal direction. The offence in question is alleged to have been committed by a reverend promoter of the system of the Confessional—a system he holds to be consistent with the profession of Protestantism. It is to be desired that the fullest and fairest investigation of the affair should take place, since the gravest interests, both religious and moral, are at stake; and we may express a sincere hope that the ecclesiastical authorities will do their duty not only with strict impartiality, but with the earnestness required on so important an occasion.—*Daily News.*

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY ON PAPAL AGGRESSION.—The Archbishop of Dublin has addressed to his clergy an annual visitation charge, from which we should be glad to extract largely; but we must this week be content with the descriptive summary of the *Spectator* :—

The archbishop directed attention principally to what has been called "papal aggression." Dr. Whately's views are characterized alike by profound philosophical truth and a pure spiritual devotion. He showed of how little avail the Ecclesiastical Titles Act had been, except as a source of irritation; and pointed out that the evil against which it was directed, however formidable as a symptom, was of little consequence in itself. He enforced the important truth that it is not to legislative enactments that men are to look for securities for their faith, but to their own earnest and unremitting vigilance. He attributed the stationary or receding condition of the Reformation for nearly three centuries less to the efforts of the Church of Rome than to the remissness of Protestants. From these topics he proceeded to expatiate on the compatibility of mutual tolerance with earnest assertion of individual convictions, and upon true Christian unity, springing not from external laws or compacts, but from an internal spirit of truthfulness and charity. The whole address is instinct with an elevated and affectionate spirit. It is indeed the voice of a reformer that we hear—of one who aims at making men wiser and better, and relies upon the sole agency of simple veracity and Christian love. At this time of renewed sectarian tumult it is like oil poured on the stormy waves. It contrasts beautifully with the Wiseman petulance on the one side, and with the spleenetic trickiness of the Durham letter on the other.

LEVITY AND SCEPTICISM IN THE UNIVERSITIES.—In a clever book recently published, there are the following remarks upon the manners of young men at the universities:—"I was utterly shocked and disappointed at the contempt and unbelief with which they seemed to regard everything beyond mere animal enjoyment, and here and there the selfish advantages of a good degree. They seemed, if one could judge from appearance, to despise and disbelieve everything generous, enthusiastic, enlarged. Thoughtfulness was a bore—earnestness a romance. Above all, they seemed to despise the university itself. The dons were idol, fat, old humbugs; chapel a humbug too; tutors humbugs. The university studies were humbugs—no use to a man in after life. They seemed to consider them selves in an atmosphere of humbug—living in a lie, out of which lie-element those who chose were very right in making the most for the gaining of fame or money."

PROFITABLE "SUSPENALON."—A return obtained by Sir B. Hall has been printed, from which it appears that from 1840 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have received, on account of suspended stalls in cathedral and collegiate churches, sums amounting to £244,141 17s. 1d.

ELECTION OF PROCTORS.—The Archdeaconries of Middlesex and York, and the clergy of the diocese of Exeter, are among the reported meetings for the election of representatives in Convocation. In each instance it was decided that stipendiary curates could not vote.

STATUTE ON SAVAGE DATES.—The Cambridge Inde-

pendent Press announces that the Bishop of Ely has ordered the Rev. J. T. Bennett, M.A., rector of Chevely, to hold morning service in his church on every saint's day throughout the year, in compliance with the request of some of his Puseyite parishioners.

A CUMBERSOME TENANT FOR A DEANERY HOUSE.—We understand that within the last six weeks the Deanery-house at Gloucester has been let to, and is now inhabited by, a Dissenting minister, of considerable wealth, who has just been appointed to an Independent chapel in that town. It has been let to its present occupant by the head of the Chapter.—*Devizes Gazette.*

ALLEGED CONVENTUAL CRUELTY.—The *Morning Advertiser* states that a convent case, of seriously cruel treatment, will shortly come before the public.

Miss BURDETT-COUTTS has given the magnificent sum of £5,000 towards the cost of the erection of a new church and schools in Limehouse.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

READING.—Mr. Kilpin, of New College, London, and of Highbury College, has been ordained pastor of the Congregational church meeting at Trinity Chapel, Queen's-road. The Rev. W. Legg, B.A., the Rev. B. Henderson, D.D., the Rev. J. Rowland, of Henley-on-Thames, the Rev. S. Curwen, and the Rev. John Harris, D.D., assisted in the morning service; and in the evening the Rev. John Leifchild, D.D. No similar service having been held in the town for more than twenty years—when the Rev. W. Legg, B.A., was ordained as co-pastor with the late Rev. Archibald Douglas—a deep interest was manifested by the members of various denominations in the town and neighbourhood.

HORROR, DEVON.—Services were held in this town, on Wednesday last, in connexion with the ordination of the Rev. W. Evans Footh as the pastor of the Baptist church, and the laying of the foundation stone of a new chapel. The existing chapel being small and inconvenient, that of the Independent church was kindly offered for the occasion. The Rev. Thomas Winter, of Bristol, the Rev. G. H. Davis, of Bristol, and the Rev. T. S. Crisp, President of the Baptist College, Bristol, conducted the evening services. In the afternoon, the foundation stone of the new chapel was laid in the presence of a large and respectable auditory. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Winter and Davis, and a liberal collection made, including donations from the members of the Church of England. In the evening, a sermon was preached by Mr. Davis. A deep solemnity was thrown over all the services by the melancholy fact that the pastor of the Independent church, the Rev. Mr. Wright, died during the night previous.

NEW BROAD-STREET.—The Rev. J. Griffith Jukes, of the Lancashire Independent College, son of the Rev. J. Jukes, of Bedford, has accepted an invitation from the church and congregation assembling at New Broad-street, City, to become their pastor, and will commence his labours on the third Sunday in August.

CUCKFIELD, SUSSEX.—The anniversary services of the Independent place of worship took place on Wednesday last. In the morning the Rev. John Clayton, M.A., preached; and in the evening, the Rev. Evan Jones, of Tabernacle chapel, Lewes. Upwards of 40 dined in company; and at 6 o'clock upwards of 140 drank tea together.

KILLARNEY, DURHAMSHIRE.—Yesterday week, the foundation stone of an Independent chapel was laid by George Maller, Esq. The chapel will be a neat structure, calculated to accommodate upwards of 70 people.

HARTRIDGE.—The Rev. A. Howson, of Haslingden, Lancashire, has accepted an invitation from the Independent church here, and intends to commence his new duties on the last Sunday in August.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—On Wednesday, a special general court of the governors of the corporation was held at the offices, Ludgate-hill, to consider of a proposed enfranchisement of the copyhold property of the corporation at Haverstock-hill, and an agreement entered into by the corporation for building upon the City-road estate. The Chairman (Thomas S. Coombes, Esq., the treasurer) read the report of the general committee, which stated that the negotiation with Lord Southampton for the redemption of the copyhold part of the Haverstock-hill estate had resulted in an agreement by which that property, including the ground to be let for building purposes, was to be enfranchised on payment of the sum of £450, and Lord Southampton, who had throughout met the committee in the kindest spirit, had promised to subscribe £50 guineas as soon as the business should be concluded, to secure to himself the right of a life presentation to the school. When the land was enfranchised, it would be let out in building leases, so as to make it available to the largest extent to the purposes of the charity. The committee also reported, that they had concluded an agreement with Mr. T. Clark, to arrest fifty-three houses on the estate of the corporation in the City-road, and to grant him a lease of the same, for seventy-two years, at a peppercorn for the first year, £55 for the second, and £185 for each succeeding year of the term. Resolutions authorizing the trustees to carry out both agreements were passed.

VOITURE DE LA PAIX, VIII. CORRESPONDENCE.

FRIENDLY ADDRESSES TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.
Sir.—On behalf of my friends, Mr. Eliza Burritt, and Mr. Edmund Fry, permit me to call the attention of your readers to the friendly addresses to the people of France which are being got up in various towns in this country, headed by London.

It will be remembered that, during the short existence of the invasion panic, which took place in this country just prior to the downfall of the Orleans dynasty, addresses expressive of hearty confidence in, and fraternal sympathy with, the French people, were sent from large and intelligent bodies of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, to the principal cities and towns of France. These friendly communications were responded to most cordially; the numerous replies received evinced throughout the most peaceful sentiments, and breathing the spirit of the kindest good will; thus proving that if England had made glorious strides in civilisation and humanity, France had not remained stationary in the path of charity and progress.

Since then we have had another invasion mania—ridiculous in itself, it is true, but rendered serious and important in consequence of the results of which it has been productive. It has given additional solidity to the bulwarks of the war party, not only by preventing, for a time at least, any reduction of our regular forces, but also by the establishment of a militia—a force which will increase immorality; augment the taxes; and oppress the people. It has also necessarily served to lessen the good feeling which had continued so long between the two countries, and which was happily increasing. Thus it may be said to have counteracted, to some extent, the benign influence of these lessons of charity and goodness which the Great Exhibition so beautifully and so powerfully taught.

Friendly addresses from this country to France having proved so successful in the past, a sufficient reason is given for their being sent again at this juncture, when our late infatuated legislature have "pandered to a groundless panic by the establishment of a militia." No other time could be more appropriate than the present for two other reasons. 1st. Because "the peace party" in France, headed by M. de Cormenin, are re-organizing the Peace Committee, which had been broken up in consequence of the coup d'état. 2nd. Because a motion is about to be brought before the French Legislative Assembly by M. de Montalembert, for a reduction of the French army. It is therefore the intention of Mr. Burritt to visit France early in August for the purpose of presenting the addresses that may be raised before he leaves.

Trusting that among your readers there may be many disposed to assist in this attempt to promote the great principles of peace and good will, and to advance the best interests of humanity,

I remain, your faithful servant,

F. W. CARSON.

Broad-street-buildings, July, 1852.

P.S.—Those who are disposed to co-operate are requested to communicate with the League of Brotherhood, 36, Broad-street-buildings, City.

MYSTERIOUS CASE.—On Wednesday, Mr. Wakley held a lengthened inquiry at the Sir Isaac Newton, Foley-place, touching the death of Mr. David Lewis, aged thirty-five, a master tailor. The housekeeper of the deceased deposed that he was a married man, but had lived for some time separated from his wife. On Monday morning he came home at a little before six o'clock. He was not quite sober, but walked upstairs to his room very steadily. He had not been there long when he became sick, and vomited considerably, complaining of a fall he had suffered. He did not say that he had been ill-used. He had gone out between five and six o'clock on the Sunday evening, and was away all night. About one o'clock witness went for a medical man, but deceased died before his arrival. Thomas Lewis, the deceased's brother, said he was with him at the Feathers, in Oxford-street, at about half-past one on Monday morning. The deceased went outside, and in a minute or so the postman came running in and told witness his brother had been struck by some man. Witness immediately went out, and found deceased lying bleeding on the pavement; he then pursued and overtook the assailant, seized him, and, meeting with two policemen, told them the circumstances, but they refused to detain the man, remarking, "You are all a drunken lot, get away with you," and the man escaped. Mr. George Newington, surgeon, said there was a large fissure sufficient to admit the hand on the right side of the head, and extending downwards towards the left ear. There were from six to eight ounces of extravasated blood spread around; and there was also an extensive laceration of the brain sufficient to admit the ends of four fingers. The skull was a very thin one. The surgeon said that it was a most extraordinary thing, and one he had never seen equalled in the whole course of his experience, that a man suffering from injuries sufficient instantly to kill a dozen men should walk home in his senses, and remain so up to the time of his death without ever showing the least symptom of such fatal hurts. The jury returned a verdict to the effect, "That deceased died from laceration of the brain, caused by violence, but that how such violence was produced there was no evidence to show." The conduct of the police, which had been freely commented on, was not referred to, as there was no corroborative evidence, and deceased's brother admitted not being quite sober at the time.

EXPLOSION AT WAPPING.—The boiler of the saw-mill, Old Gravel-lane, exploded on Monday, with a great noise, blowing off the roof, and damaging several small houses contiguous. Happily it was the workmen's dinner-hour; but one poor man was fatally injured.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following tabular list presents the result of the elections, all of which are now over. In the first column will be found the name of the locality, with the number of members it returns, and the names both of the elected and of the unsuccessful candidates. Where the newly-elected member sat for the same place in the late Parliament, his name is printed in Roman type. The names of new candidates are given in *italics*. In the second column are given the numbers for each candidate at the final close of the poll, in cases where contests took place. In the third column, the numeral "1," opposite to the elected candidate's name, denotes that he comes to the new Parliament as a "Ministerialist;" in the fourth column, a similar numeral indicates a "Liberal;" and, in the fifth, a "Liberal Conservative."

ENGLAND.

Locality, Number of Members, and Names of Candidates, elected and unsuccessful.	No. of Votes polled.	Ministerial	Liberal	Lib. Cons.
ABINGDON (1) <i>General Caulfeild</i>	No cont. ..	1		
ANDOVER (2) Sir W Cubitt	140	..	..	1
H B Coles	121	1	..	
— <i>Curling</i>	20			
ARUNDEL (1) <i>Lord E Howard</i>	No cont. ..	1		
ASHBURTON (1) <i>George Mofat</i>	No cont. ..	1		
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (1) <i>Charles Hindley</i>	No cont. ..	1		
AYLESBURY (2) <i>S Layard</i>	558	..	1	
B Bethell	525	..	1	
<i>Captain West</i>	435			
<i>Dr. Bayford</i>	447			
BANBURY (1) H W Tancred	No cont. ..	1		
BARNSTAPLE (2) <i>Sir W Fraser</i>	406	1	..	
B Brumbridge	393	1	..	
<i>Lord Abingdon</i>	333			
BATH (2) <i>Captain Scobell</i>	1,332	..	1	
<i>D Phineas</i>	1,290	..	1	
<i>W Wheatley, Q.C.</i>	1,253			
BEDFORD (5) <i>S Whitbread</i>	430		1	
H Stuart	518	..	1	
<i>Chisholm Andey</i>	252			
BEDFORDSHIRE (2) <i>Hastings Muzzell</i>	No cont. ..	1		
Colonel Gilpin .....	..	1		
BERWICK (2) M Forster	414	..	1	
J Stapleton	335	..	1	
J C Banton	248			
<i>E Hodson</i>	208			
BERKS-IRE (2) <i>G H Fanlilart</i>	1,737	1		
Robert Palmer	1,703	1		
Lord Barrington	1,637			
<i>J Waller</i>	155			
BEVERLEY (2) <i>Hon. M Lawley</i>	611	..	1	
<i>W Wells</i>	568	..	1	
<i>A Glover</i>	496			
BEWDLEY (1) <i>Sir T Wmnington</i>	169	..	1	
<i>J Sanders</i>	151			
BIRMINGHAM (2) G F Munt	No cont. ..	1		
<i>W Scholes</i> -id .....	..	..	1	
BLACKBURN (2) James Pilkington	846	..	1	
<i>W Eccles</i>	560	..	1	
John Hornby	509			
BODMIN (2) <i>Dr. Michell</i>	173	1	..	
<i>C G Scouls</i>	157	..	1	
<i>W Henderson</i>	149			
— <i>Whitchurst</i>	83			
<i>H Carr</i>	65			
BOLTON (2) <i>T Barret</i>	745	..	1	
<i>J Crook</i>	727	..	1	
<i>S Blair</i>	717			
<i>P Ainsworth</i>	346			
BOSTON (2) <i>G J Headcoat</i>	547	1	..	
B B Cabbell	490	1		
<i>J A Henley</i>	438			
<i>T Hankey</i>	146			
BRADFORD (5) <i>J Milligan</i>	1,946	..	1	
<i>H Wickham</i>	1,159	..	..
Colonel Thompson	1,153			
BRIDPORT (2) <i>T Mitchell</i>	265	..	1	
<i>J P Murrrough</i>	240	..	1	
<i>J C Bolt</i>	191			
BRIDGNORTH (2) <i>Henry Whittemore</i>	442	1		
<i>Sir B Pigot</i>	360	1		
<i>Hud. H Cadogan</i>	284			
BRIDGEWATER (2) Colonel Tynte	271	..	1	
<i>Sparrow Follett</i>	244	1		
<i>T C Mansell</i>	177			
<i>Lord Hanley</i>	149			
<i>R Kinglake</i>	101			
BRIGHTON (2) <i>Sir G Pochell</i>	1,924	..	1	
<i>Lord A Hervey</i>	1,431	..	..
<i>J S Trevelyan</i>	1,173			
<i>John Pfeels</i>	119			
BRISTOL (2) <i>Henry Berkley</i>	4,081	..	1	
<i>Gore Langton</i>	4,581	..	1	
<i>F A M'Geachy</i>	3,632			
BUCKINGHAM (2) Lord Chandos	No cont. ..	1		
John Hall .....	..	1		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (3) <i>C Dugay</i>	1,999	1		
<i>St. Hon. B Disraeli</i>	1,968	1		
<i>C C Cavendish</i>	1,403	..	1	
<i>Dr. Lee</i>	665			
BURY (1) <i>Fred. Fox</i>	472	..	1	

Locality, Number of Members, and Names of Candidates, elected and unsuccessful.	No. of Votes polled.	Minister	Liberal
BURY ST. EDMUNDS (3)			
Earl Jerseyman	493	..	..
John Stuart	337	1	..
E Bunbury	330		
CALNE (1)			
Earl of Shelbourn	No cont.	..	1
CAMBRIDGE BOROUGH (3)			
K Moresby	821	1	..
J H Astell	808	1	..
Shafto Adair	737		
F Mowatt	672		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE (3)			
Hon. E T Yorks	No cont.	1	..
Lord George Manners	..	1	..
E Ball	..	1	..
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (2)			
Right Hon. H Goulburn	No cont.	..	..
Lotus Wigram	..	1	..
CANTERBURY (2)			
Hon. B Johnstone	757	1	..
H P Gipps	767	1	..
Sir W Somerville	569		
Colonel Romilly	533		
CARLISLE (2)			
Sir James Graham	525	..	1
Joseph Ferguson	512	..	1
W N Hodgson	419		
CHATHAM (1)			
Sir F Smith	603	1	..
Sir J Stirling	506		
CHELTENHAM (1)			
Craven Berkeley	999	..	1
Sir W Jones	869		
CHESTER (2)			
Earl Grosvenor	No cont.	..	1
Hon. W O Stanley	..	..	1
CHESHIRE, NORTH (3)			
C G Legh	No cont.	..	..
Tatton Egerton	..	..
CHESHIRE, SOUTH (2)			
Sir P Egerton	No cont.	1	..
J Tollemache	..	1	..
CHICHESTER (2)			
J Abel Smith	No cont.	..	1
Lord H Lennox	..	1	..
CHIPPENHAM (2)			
Joseph Need	No cont.	1	..
H G Bolbero	..	1	..
CHRISTCHURCH (1)			
Capt. Walcott	No cont.	..	..
CIRENCESTER (2)			
Joseph Mullings	235	1	..
A G H Ponsonby	218	..	1
Lord Villiers	214		
CLITHEROE (1)			
M Wilson	221	..	1
— Aspinall	188		
COCKERMOUTH (2)			
General Wyndham	160	1	..
H Aglionby	154	..	1
E Horsemann	147		
COLCHESTER (2)			
W W Hawkins	686	1	..
Lord John Manners	620	1	..
J A Hardcastle	473		
H T Princep	98		
CORNWALL, EAST (2)			
Agar Robartes	2,808	..	1
N Kendall	1,967	1	..
Pole Carew	1,976		
CORNWALL, WEST (2)			
E Pendavons	No cont.	..	1
Sir C Lemon	..	..	1
COVENTRY (2)			
E Ellies	No cont.	..	1
C Geach	..	..	1
CRICKLADE (2)			
J Need	No cont.	1	..
A L Goddard	..	1	..
CUMBERLAND, EAST (2)			
Hon. C Howard	2,372	..	1
W Marshall	2,254	..	1
T Salter	1,863		
CUMBERLAND, WEST (2)			
Captain Lowther	No cont.	1	..
S. Irton	..	1	..
DARTMOUTH (1)			
Sir Thomas Herbert	146	1	..
W S Lindsay	135		
DERBY (2)			
M T Bass	1,332	..	1
T B Horrell	1,025	1	..
L Heyworth	1,018		
DERBYSHIRE, NORTH (3)			
Hon. C H Cavendish	No cont.	..	1
W Evans	..	..	1
DERBYSHIRE, SOUTH (2)			
C R Colville	No cont.	..	1
W Mundy	..	..	1
DEVIZES (2)			
G H W Honeage	No cont.	1	..
Capt. Gladstone	..	..	1
DEVONPORT (2)			
H Tufnell	1,079	..	1
Sir G Berkley	1,056	1	..
Sir J Rosily	1,048		
Sir G H Maxwell	1,033		
DEVONSHIRE, NORTH (2)			
Sir T D Asland	No cont.	..	1
W Beck	..	..	1
DEVONSHIRE (3)			
Sir J Y Buller	No cont.	1	..
Sir R Lopez	..	..	1
DORCHESTER (2)			
L Sheridan	225	1	..
M Start	215	1	..
Colonel Damer	188		
DORSETSHIRE (3)			
Right Hon. G Bankes	No cont.	1	..
H K Seymour	..	..	1
John Floyer	..	..	1
DOVER (2)			
Lord Chelms	1,062	1	..
E B Rice	900	..	1
Sir G Clerk	776		
DROITWICH (1)			
Sir J Pakington	No cont.	1	..
DUDLEY (1)			
John Benbow	400	1	..
Ald. Baldwin	231		
DURHAM (8)			
T C Granger	567	..	1
W Atherton, Q.C.	508	..	1
Lord A Vane	505		
DURHAM, NORTH (2)			
Lord Seaborn	No cont.	1	..
E D Shafto	..	..	1
DURHAM, SOUTH (3)			
Lord H Vane	No cont.	..	1
J Farmer	..	..	1
ESSEX, NORTH (2)			
Sir J J Tyrrell	2,415	1	..
Major W Beresford	2,336	1	..
T Lenard	833		
ESSEX, SOUTH (2)			
T W Bramston	2,065	1	..
Sir W B Smith	2,022	1	..

Locality, Number of Members, and Names of Candidates, elected and unsuccessful.	No. of Votes polled.	Ministerial	Liberl	Cons.
EVESHAM (2)				
Sir H Willoughby	189	1	1	
Grenville Berkeley	170	1	..	
Sergeant Wilkins	82			
EXETER (3)				
Sir T Duckworth	1,31	1	..	
E Divett	1,191	..	1	
L Buck	1,111			
EYRE (1)				
E Kerrison	No cont.	1		
FINSBURY (3)				
Alderman Challis	7,315	..	1	
Thomas S Duncombe	6,683	..	1	
James Wyld	1,984			
FROME (1)				
Hon. Col. Boyle	No cont.	..	1	
GATESHEAD (1)				
W Hutt	270	..	1	
T Liddell	190			
R Walters	136			
GLOUCESTER (2)				
W P Price	881	..	1	
Admiral Berkeley	786	..	1	
H T Hope	760			
GLOUCESTERSHIRE, EAST (2)				
Sir W E Codrington	No cont.	1		
Marquis of Worcester	..	1		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE, WEST (2)				
Nigel Kingscote	3,112	..	1	
R B Hale	2,680	1		
Hon. Granley Berkeley	2,088			
GRANTHAM (2)				
G E Welby	483	1	..	
Hon. F Tollemache	379	1	..	
Lord G Graham	375			
GREENWICH (2)				
Peter Bolt	2,415	1	..	
M Chambers	2,360	..	1	
Admiral Stewart	2,026			
David Salomons	1,102			
GRIMSBY (1)				
Lord Ansonley	347	1	..	
E Heneage	286			
GUILDFORD (3)				
Ross Mangles	370	..	1	
James Bell	251	..	1	
T L Thurlow	244			
HALIFAX (2)				
Sir Charles Wood	596	..	1	
F Crozley	573	..	1	
Captain Edwards	590			
E Jones	38			
HANTS, NORTH (2)				
C S Le Feuvre	No cont.	..	1	
Melville Portal	..	1		
HANTS, SOUTH (2)				
H C Compton	No cont.	1		
Lord V Cholmondeley	..	1		
HARWICH (2)				
M Peacock	185	1		
D Waddington	134	1		
John Bagshaw	125			
Captain Warburton	110			
HASTINGS (2)				
P Robertson	501	1	..	
M Briscoe	487	1	..	
J A Warre	477			
J Locke	386			
HELSTONE (1)				
Sir R Vyvyan	No cont.	1		
HEREFORD (2)				
Sir B Price	458	..	1	
Colonel Clifford	452	..	1	
Captain Meyrick	293			
HEREFORDSHIRE (3)				
J King	3,163	1		
T Booker	3,135	1		
G Hanbury	2,022	1		
Cornwall Lewis	2,836			
HERTFORD (2)				
Hon. W Cowper	302	..	1	
Thomas Chambers	237	..	1	
Lord Mahon	210			
C Dimsdale	182			
HERTFORDSHIRE (3)				
T P Halley	2,225	1		
Sir H Meux	2,219	1		
Sir Bulwer Lytton	2,190	1		
Hon T Trevor	2,043			
— Beaumont	1,890			
— Pulteney	1,868			
HONITON (2)				
J Locke	166	..	1	
Sir J W Hogg	151	..		
R S Gord	123			
HORSHAM (1)				
W B S Fitzgerald	No cont.	1	..	
HUDDERSFIELD (1)				
W B Stanfield	625	..	1	
Wm. Willows	590			
HULL (2)				
James Clay	2,264	..	1	
Lord Goderich	2,256	..	1	
J B Moore	1,635			
H C Butler	1,646			
HUNTINGDON (2)				
Colonel Peel	No cont.	1		
Thomas Baring	..	1		
HUNTINGDONSHIRE (3)				
E Fellowes	No cont.	1		
Lord Mandeville	..	1		
HYTHE (1)				
E D Brockman	512	..	1	
S Motte	98			
IPSWICH (2)				
H E Adair	784	..	1	
J C Cobbold	810	1		
J B Hobhouse	725			
S Batson	737			
KENDAL (1)				
G C Glyn	No cont.	..	1	
KENT, EAST (2)				
Sir E Dering	3,064	..	..
W Deedes	2,863	1		
Sir B Bridges	2,359			
KENT, WEST (2)				
Sir E Filmer	3,247	1		
M Smith	3,193	1		
T L Hodges	2,652			
KIDDERMINSTER (1)				
E Lowe	246	..	..
J Best	152			
KNARESBOROUGH (2)				
J P Westhead	113	..	1	
J D Dent	113	..	1	
T Wood	113	1		
T Collins	107			
LANCASTER (2)				
S Gregson	690	..	1	
R B Armstrong	690	..	1	
T Greene	599			
John Ellis	432			
LANCASHIRE, NORTH (2)				
John W Patten	No cont.	..	1	
J Heywood	..			

Entitled to return two members only, but a triple return made on account of equality of votes.

Locality, Number of Members, and Names of Candidates, elected and unsuccessful.	No. of Votes polled.	Ministerial	Liberal	Lib. Cons.	Locality, Number of Members, and Names of Candidates, elected and unsuccessful.	No. of Votes polled.	Ministerial	Liberal	Lib. Cons.	Locality, Number of Members, and Names of Candidates, elected and unsuccessful.	No. of Votes polled.	Ministerial	Liberal	Lib. Cons.	
LANCASHIRE, SOUTH (2)	No cont.	1			NORWICH (2)	2,186	1			SOUTHAMPTON (2)	1,062	1			
W Brown	..	..	1		E Warner	2,134	1			B M'G. Wilcox	1,017	1		
J Chestham	..	..	1		Marquis of Douro	1,588	1			Sir Alexander Cockburn	797			
LAMBETH (2)	4,782	1			Lient. Colonel Dickson	1,454				B Cochrane	797				
W A Williamson	..	..	1		E Wodehouse	No cont.	1			A Vansittart	767			
W Williams	4,022	1			H N Burroughs	..	1			SOUTHWARK (2)					
C D'Eyncourt	3,820				W Barre	3,387	1			Sir W Mowbray	3,941	1			
LAUNCESTON (1)	..				G B Bentinck	3,189	1			Apoley Pellett	3,887	1			
Hon. Jocelyn Percy	No cont.	1			— Hammond	1,971				G Scovell	2,909				
LEEDS (2)	2,344	1			NOTTINGHAM (2)	1,960	1			SOUTH SHIELDS (1)					
Sir G Goodman	2,311	1			Edward Strutt	1,863	1			R Ingaham	430				
M T Baines	..	..	1		John Walter	512				H Liddell	349			
B Hall	1,182				C Surgeon	No cont.	1			SOMERSETSHIRE, WEST (2)					
Ald. Sidney	1,080				NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, NORTH (2)	1,414	1			C A Moody	No cont.	1			
LEICESTER (2)	1,678	1			Lord Bentinck	1,385	1			W H Gore Langton	..	1			
R Gardner	..	..	1		Lord B Clinton	..	1			STAFFORD (2)	801	1		
Sir J Walmsley	1,678	1			Viscount Newark	No cont.	1			J A Wiss	501	1			
Geoffrey Palmer	1,114				W H Barrow	..	1			M Bourne	458				
James Wilde	1,116				NORTHUMBERLAND, NORTH (2)	1,300				J C Boas	382				
LEICESTERSHIRE, NORTH (2)	No cont.	1			Northumberland, South (2)	2,306	1			STAFFORDSHIRE, NORTH (2)					
E P Farnham	..	..	1		G T Liddell	2,316	1			C B Adderley	No cont.	1		
Marquis of Granby	..	..	1		G Ridley	2,033				Smith Child	..	1		
LEICESTERSHIRE, SOUTH (2)	No cont.	1			OLDHAM (2)	957	1			STAFFORDSHIRE, SOUTH (2)					
Sir H Halford	..	..	1		J M Cobett	988				General Anson	No cont.	1		
G W Packe	..	..	1		John Duncont	777				Lord Lewisham	..	1		
LEOMINSTER (2)	980	1			W J Fox	No cont.	1			STAMFORD (2)					
G Arkwright	206	1			OXFORD CITY (2)	2,292	1			Bt. Hon. J C Herries	No cont.	1			
J G Phillipsmore	206	..	1		Sir W P Wood	2,121	1			Sir Frederick Thesiger	..	1			
— Willoughby	190				J H Langton	1,398	1			STOCKPORT (2)					
LEWES (2)	No cont.	1			Lord Norreys	689				J Kershaw	726				
Hon. H Fitzroy	..	..	1		OXFORDSHIRE (2)	2,292	1			J H Smith	623			
Hon. H Brand	..	..	1		Sir W Heneage	2,092	1			J Head	551			
LICHFIELD (2)	..				Colonel North	1,385	1			STOKE-ON-TRENT (2)					
Viscount Anson	369	..	1		George Harcourt	1,306	1			J L Ricardo	881				
Lord Alfred Paget	320	..	1		Lord Norreys	689				Hon. L Gower	844				
B Follett	224				OXFORD UNIVERSITY (2)	1,288	1			Alderman Copeland	750				
LINCOLN (2)	840	1			Sir B Watson	1,105	..	1		STROUD (2)					
G F Hume	661	1			Bullock Marsham	758				G Poulett Scrope	567		1		
C Sealey	478				H Gwyn	464	1			Lord Morston	589		1		
LINCOLNSHIRE (2)	No cont.	1			W Freshfield	435	1			J Baker	488		1		
Lord Burghley	..	..	1		T G Baring	389				J Norton	315			
LIVERPOOL (2)	Forbes Mackenzie	6,263	1		PETERBOROUGH (2)	263	..	1		SUNDERLAND (2)					
C Turner	6,063	1			H W Watson	230	..	1		George Hudson	866	1			
Edw. Cardwell	5,324				T Clifton	210				W D Seymour	814		1		
J C Ewart	4,913				PETERSFIELD (1)	Sir W Hylton Jolliffe	No cont.	1		— Fenwick	684				
LISKEARD (1)	A B Crowder	No cont.	1		READING (2)	Charles Mare	1,036	1		SUFFOLK, EAST (2)					
LONDON (4)	J Masterman	6,195	..	1	H D Seymour	1,004	..	1		Sir A. H. Gooch	No cont.	1			
Lord J Russell	5,587	1			G W Franklyn	..	1			Sir Fitzroy Kelly	..	1			
Sir James Duke	5,270				PONTEFRACT (2)	Sir F T Baring	No cont.	1		PHILLIPS, WEST (2)					
Baron Rothschild	4,478	1			Lord Monck	..	1			H. B. Waddington	No cont.	1			
R W Crawford	3,765				PRESTON (2)	Townley Parker	1,216	..	1	SURREY, EAST (2)					
LUDLOW (2)	B Clive	250	1		Sir G Strickland	1,245	..	1		T Alcock	2,506		1		
Lord W Peletti	314	1			C P Grenfell	1,114	..	1		Hon. F. Locks King	2,499		1		
Colonel Salway	167				J German	699				E Antrobus	2,055				
LYME REGIS (1)	Wm. Pinney	145	..	1	READING (2)	E Pigott	753	..	1		A Closby	1,981			
Admiral Hornby	126				H S Keating	681	..	1		SUSSEX, EAST (2)					
LYMINGTON (2)	Sir J B Carnac	85	1	..	Captain Dawson	518				Sir G Fullar	2,167	1			
P J Hutchins	66	..	1		POOLE (2)	G T Braine	906			C H Frawen	1,975	1			
W A Mackinnon	59				ROCHESTER (2)	B Escott	572			T G Dodson	1,611				
G Hudson	retired				REIGATE (1)	T S Cocks	100	..	1	SUSSEX, WEST (2)					
LYNN (2)	Lord Jocelyn	635	..	1	H M Parratt	76	..	1		Earl of March	No cont.	1			
Lord Stanley	551	1			RET福德 (EAST) (2)	Hon. W E Duncome	No cont.	1		TAMWORTH (2)					
E Pashley, Q.C.	381				Sir W E Duncome	..	1			Sir Robert Pea	No cont.	1			
MACCLESFIELD (2)	J Brockhurst	668	..	1	SAINT IVES (1)	Henry Rich	No cont.	1		Captain Townshend	..	1			
T J Miller	537	1			Marmaduke Wyvill	..	1			TAUNTON (2)					
T B Lennard	361				RIPON (2)	W Beckett	266	..	1	H Labousher	430		1		
Q Dick	330				Hon. E Lascelles	203	1			A Miles	361	1			
MALMESBURY (1)	T Luce	127	..	1	A Newton	75				St. T E Colebrooke	357				
MALTON (2)	A Loral	126			ROCHDALE (1)	H Miall	599	..	1	TAVISTOCK					
J E Denison	No cont.	1			Sir A Romsey	375				G Byng	220		1		
Hon. C W Fitzwilliam	..	..	1		ROCHESTER (2)	Hon. H F Villiers	500	1		S Carter	160		1	
MARLBOROUGH (3)	Lord Ernest Bruce	No cont.	..	1	Sir T H Maddox	504	1			R Phillipsmore	104				
E B Baring	..	..	1		Ralph Bernal	514				TEWKESBURY (2)				
MARLOW (2)	T P Williams	243	1	</td											

Locality, Number of Members, and Names of Candidates, elected and unsuccessful.	No. of Votes polled.	Ministerial	Liberal	Lib. Con.	Locality, Number of Members, and Names of Candidates, elected and unsuccessful.	No. of Votes polled.	Ministerial	Liberal	Lib. Con.	Locality, Number of Members, and Names of Candidates, elected and unsuccessful.	No. of Votes polled.	Ministerial	Liberal	Lib. Con.
WEYMOUTH (2)										BANFFSHIRE (1)				
<i>G. Butt</i>	392			1	<i>James Duff</i>	399			1	<i>M. Grant</i>	374			
Colonel Freestun	341		1							BERWICKSHIRE (1)				
<i>Alex. Oswald</i>	297				<i>Hon. P. Scott</i>		No cont.	1		<i>Hon. F. Scott</i>				
R.C. Hildyard		No cont.	1							BUTESHIRE (1)				
WHITEHAVEN (1)					<i>Hon. J. Stuart Wortley</i>		No cont.	1		<i>Hon. J. Stuart Wortley</i>				
<i>R. Stephenson</i>	215	1								CAITNESSHIRE (1)				
— <i>Phipps</i>	109				<i>G. Trail</i>	147		1		<i>G. Trail</i>	108			
WIGAN (2)										CLACKMANNANSHIRE (1)				
<i>R. A. Thicknesse</i>	366		1		<i>James Johnstone</i>		No cont.	1		<i>James Johnstone</i>				
Hon. Colonel Lindsay	326	1			<i>Viscount Drumlanrig</i>		No cont.	1		<i>Viscount Drumlanrig</i>				
— <i>Powell</i>	394				<i>G. Duncan</i>		No cont.	1		<i>G. Duncan</i>				
WILTON (1)					<i>T. Babington Macaulay</i>	1,872		1		<i>T. Babington Macaulay</i>				
<i>H. A. Court</i>	125		1		<i>Charles Cowan</i>	1,784		1		<i>Charles Cowan</i>				
<i>J. Green</i>	98				<i>D. McLaren</i>	1,559		1		<i>D. McLaren</i>				
WILTS, NORTH (2)		No cont.	1		<i>— Bruce</i>	1,066		1		<i>— Bruce</i>				
Walter Long					<i>A. Campbell</i>	626				<i>A. Campbell</i>				
J. S. Sotheron			1		EDINBURGH (2)					EDINBURGHSHIRE (1)				
WINCHESTER (2)					<i>Sir John Hope</i>		No cont.			<i>Sir John Hope</i>				
<i>J. B. Carter</i>	369		1		<i>Geo. S. Duff</i>		No cont.	1		<i>Geo. S. Duff</i>				
<i>W. W. Bulpitt</i>	287				ELGIN BURGHES (1)					ELGIN AND NAIRNSHIRE (1)				
WINDSOR (2)					<i>John Ferguson</i>		No cont.	1		<i>John Ferguson</i>				
<i>Lord C. Wellesley</i>	241	1			<i>Colonel Maule</i>		No cont.	1		<i>Colonel Maule</i>				
<i>C. Grenfell</i>	224				<i>A. Hastie</i>	3,219		1		<i>A. Hastie</i>				
<i>S. Ricardo</i>	210				<i>J. M. Gregor</i>	3,142		1		<i>J. M. Gregor</i>				
<i>Capt. Bulkeley</i>	107				<i>Blackburn</i>	1,686		1		<i>Blackburn</i>				
WOLVERHAMPTON (2)					<i>Lord M. Gilmour</i>	355				<i>Lord M. Gilmour</i>				
Hon. C. P. Villiers		No cont.	1		<i>A. Dunlop</i>	468		1		<i>A. Dunlop</i>				
J. Thorneley			1		<i>Sir J. D. Elphinstone</i>	251				<i>Sir J. D. Elphinstone</i>				
WOODSTOCK (1)					<i>H. D. Davie</i>	312		1		<i>H. D. Davie</i>				
Marquis of Blandford		No cont.	1		<i>Campbell Swinton</i>	185				<i>Campbell Swinton</i>				
WORCESTER (2)					<i>Hon. P. Charteris</i>		No cont.	1		<i>Hon. P. Charteris</i>				
<i>O. Ricardo</i>	1,165		1		<i>A. Matheson</i>		No cont.	1		<i>A. Matheson</i>				
<i>W. Laslett</i>	1,208		1		<i>H. Vincent</i>	887				<i>H. Vincent</i>				
<i>J. H. Huddleston</i>	660				YARMOUTH (3)					YARMOUTH (3)				
WORCESTERSHIRE, EAST (2)					<i>E. Rumbold</i>	554		1		<i>E. Rumbold</i>				
Hon. Captain Rushout		No cont.	1		<i>Sir G. Lacon</i>	616	1			<i>Sir G. Lacon</i>				
J. H. Foley			1		<i>T. McCullagh</i>	524				<i>T. McCullagh</i>				
General Lydon		No cont.	1		<i>Admiral Napier</i>	487				<i>Admiral Napier</i>				
F. W. Knight					YORK (2)					YORK (2)				
WYCOMBE (2)					<i>J. G. Smyth</i>	1,871	1			<i>J. G. Smyth</i>				
<i>Sir G. Dashwood</i>	262		1		<i>W. Milner</i>	1,841		1		<i>W. Milner</i>				
<i>M. T. Smith</i>	308		1		<i>H. Vincent</i>	887				<i>H. Vincent</i>				
<i>W. Simpson</i>	116				YORKSHIRE, EAST (2)					YORKSHIRE, EAST (2)				
YARMOUTH (3)					<i>H.otham</i>		No cont.	1		<i>H.otham</i>				
<i>E. Rumbold</i>					<i>Hon. Capt. Duncombe</i>					<i>Hon. Capt. Duncombe</i>				
YORKSHIRE, NORTH (3)					<i>E. S. Gayley</i>		No cont.	1		<i>E. S. Gayley</i>				
Hon. O. Duncombe					<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
YORKSHIRE, WEST (2)					<i>C. R. Jones</i>		No cont.	1		<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
Richard Cobden					<i>E. R. Davies</i>					<i>E. R. Davies</i>				
Evelyn Denison					<i>W. B. Hughes</i>	360		1		<i>W. B. Hughes</i>				
WALES.					<i>R. Davies</i>	278				<i>R. Davies</i>				
ANGLESEA (1)					<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
<i>Sir R. W. Bulkeley</i>		No cont.	1		<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
BEAUMARIS (1)					<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
BEREKNOCK (1)					<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
<i>Sir C. R. Morgan</i>	159	1			<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
Colonel Watkins	182				<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
BRECKNOCKSHIRE (1)					<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
<i>Sir J. Bailey</i>		No cont.	1		<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
CARDIFF (1)					<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
<i>W. Coffin</i>	400		1		<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
Dr. Nicholl	460				<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
CARDIGAN DISTRICT (1)					<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
<i>P. Loveden</i>	867		1		<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
CARDIGANSHIRE (1)					<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
Colonel Powell		No cont.	1		<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
CARMARTHEN (1)					<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
CARMARTHENSHIRE (3)					<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
<i>D. Morris</i>		No cont.	1		<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
<i>D. Davies</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
<i>D. Jones</i>			1		<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
CARNARVON BORO' (1)					<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
<i>W. B. Hughes</i>	360		1		<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
<i>E. Davies</i>	278				<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				
CARNARVONSHIRE (1)					<i>C. R. Jones</i>					<i>C. R. Jones</i>				

Locality, Number of Members, and Names of Candidates, elected and unsuccessful.	No. of Votes polled.	Ministerial	Liberal	Lab. Com.
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WESTMEATH COUNTY (2)				
W H Magan	391		1	
P Urquhart	313	..	1	
Sir E G Levinge	308			
WEXFORD (1)				
J T Devereux	No cont.	..	1	
WEXFORD COUNTY (9)				
P M Mahon	2,302		1	
J George	1,554	..		
H Morgan	1,543			
Hon. W Carew	1,408			
Nunn	1,237			
WICKLOW (2)				
Lord Milton	No cont.	..	1	
Fitzwilliam Hume	..			
YOUHAL (1)				
Isaac Butt	110	1		
Hon J W Forresius	108			

RETIRED AND REJECTED MEMBERS.

Having indicated in the above table the new members of Parliament by printing their names in italics, we need not repeat them. They are 199 in number. The following is a list of 196 retired or rejected members:—

Abdy, Sir T N, Lyme Regis	Howard, P H, Carlisle	Stainford	Leicestershire, N.
Adair, B A S, Cambridge	Houldsworth, T, Notts, N.	Horsham	Arundel
Alexander, N, Antrim county	Humphrey, J, Southwark	Waterford, Co.	Waterford, City
Anstey, T C, Youghal	Kerrison, Sir E, Eye	Peebles	Liverpool
Arundel, Earl of, Limerick	Knightley, Sir C, Northamptonshire, South	Dartmouth	Ashburton
Armstrong, Sir A, King's co.	Lacy, H C, Bodmin	Leominster	Bury
Bagot, Hon. W, Denbighshire	Lawley, Hon. B R, Pontefract	Somerset, E.	Lyme Regis
Bugshaw, J, Harwich	Lewis, G C, Herefordshire	St. Ives	St. Ives
Baldwin, C B, Totnes	Lennard, T B, Maldon	Shaftesbury	Dorchester
Barron, Sir H W, Waterford	Littleton, Hon. E H, Walsall	Stirling	Stockport
Bell, M, Northumberland, S.	Loch, J, Wick Burghs	Strutt, Right Hon. E	Nottingham
Bell, Jacob, St Albans	Lushington, C, Westminster	Stuart, J	Newark
Bellew, R M, Louth county	Mackinnon, W A, sen, Lymington	Theesiger, Sir F	Abingdon
Bennet, John, Wilts, South	Macnaghten, Sir E, Antrim co.	Waddington, D	Maldon
Bernal, R, Rochester	Macnamara, W N, Clare co.	Walmsley, Sir J	Bolton
Best, J, Kidderminster	M'Cullagh, W T, Dundalk	Wellesley, Lord C	Hants, South
Berkley, Hon. G T, Gloucestershire, W.	Maher, N V, Tipperary co.	Hervey, Lord A, Brighton.	
Birch, Sir T, Liverpool	Mahon, Lord, Hertford	Hogg, Sir J W, Honiton.	
Blackstone, W S, Wallingford	O'Gorman, Ennis	Jocelyn, Lord, King's Lynn.	
Blakemore, R, Wells	Manners, Lord C S, Leicester	Johnstone, Sir J, Scarborough.	
Blair, S, Bolton	Marshall, J G, Leeds	Lewis, Sir T F, Badnor.	
Bowles, Admiral, Launceston	Martin, C W, Newport, Isle of Wight	Lindsay, Colonel, Wigton.	
Bridges, Sir B, Kent, East	Matheson, Col., Ashburton	Owen, Sir J, Pembroke.	
Broadwood, H, Bridgewater	Melgund, Lord, Greenock	Patten, J W, Lanesh, N.	
Bunbury, E H, Bury St. Edmunds	Miles, P, Bristol	Peel, Colonel, Huntingdon.	
Bunbury, W B M C, Carlow county	Morgan, H, Wexford co.	Peel, Sir R, Tamworth.	
Butler, P S, Kilkenny county	Mowatt, F, Penryn	Pennant, Col., Carnarvonshire.	
Buxton, Sir E N, Essex, S.	Nichol, St. Hon. Sir J, Cardiff	Robertson, J P, Hastings.	
Castlereagh, Viscount, Down county	Norreys, Lord, Oxfordshire	Sandars, G, Wakefield.	
Carew, W H P, Cornwall, East	Nugent, Sir P F, Westmeath co.	Sutton, J H M, Newark.	
Campbell, Hon. J, Cambridge	O'Brien, Sir L, Clare county	Whitmore, H, Bridgnorth.	
Cardwell, E, Liverpool	O'Connell, M J, Kerry	Wickham, H, Bradford.	
Cavendish, W G, Peterbro'	O'Connor, F, Nottingham	Wortley, J S, Buteshire.	
Chatterton, Colonel, Cork	O'Farrell, R M, Longford co.	Wyndham, W, Wilts, South.	
Chichester, Lord J, Belfast	Ogle, S C H, Northumberl. S.		
Childers, J W, Merton	Ord, W, Newcastle-on-Tyne		
Cholmeley, Sir M, Lincolnsh. N.	Oswald, A, Ayrshire		
Clerk, Sir George, Dover	Page, Lord C E, Sandwich		
Clive, H B, Ludlow	Parker, J, Shetfield		
Cochrane, A D R W B, Bridport	Perfect, E, Lewes		
Coke, Hon. E K, Norfolk, W.	Phillips, Sir G B, Poole		
Collins, T, Knaresb'.	Pinney, W, Somerset, East		
Collins, W, Warwick	Plowden, W H G, Newport, Isle of Wight		
Colebrooke, Sir T E, Taunton	Ponsonby, Hon. C T A C, Dunbaron		
Copeland, Ald., Stoke-on-Trent	Prosser, F R W, Herefordshire		
Craig, Sir W G, Edinburgh	Pusey, F, Berkshire		
Crawford, W S, Echdale	Rawdon, Col., Armathwaite		
Currie, H, Guildford	Renton, J C, Berwick		
Curtells, H M, Bexy	Repton, G W J, St. Albans		
Damer, Colonel D, Dorchester	Reynolds, J, Dublin		
Dawes, E, Isle of White	Romilly, Sir B, Merionethshire		
Dawson, Hon. T J, Monaghan county	Romilly, Sir J, Devonport		
D'Eyncourt, Rt. Hon. C T, Lambeth	Russell, Hon. E S, Tavistock		
Dick, Quintin, Aylesbury	Salmon, D, Greenwich		
Douglas, Sir C E, Warwick	Salway, Colonel H, Ludlow		
Douro, Marquis of, Norwich	Sandars, J, Yarmouth		
Drummond, H H, Fife	Somerston, Lord, Wilton		
Duncan, Lord, Bath	Somers, J P, Shire		
Dundas, Sir D, Sutherland	Somerville, Sir W, Droylsden		
Ebrington, Lord, Plymouth	Sidney, Alderman, Stafford		
Edwards, H, Halifax	Slaney, H A, Shrewsbury		
Ellis, J, Leicester	Smyth, Hon. G A P S, Canterbury		
Enfield, Lord, Chatham	Spearmen, H J, Durham		
Estcourt, Colonel, Devizes	St. George, C, Gloucester		
Evans, J, Haverfordwest	Stanford, J F, Reading		
Fagan, J, Wexford county	Stanley, E, Cumberland, West		
Fitzpatrick, Right Hon. J W, Queen's County	Stanton, W H, Stroud		
Fordyce, Captain A, Aberdeen	Staunton, G, Portsmouth		
Fortescue, Hon. J W, Barnstable	Stewart, Adam H, Greenwich		
Fox, W J, Oldham	Stewart, Lord P J, Ayr Distric		
Fox, S W L, Beverley	Talbot, J H, New Ross		
Grattan, H, Meath co.	Tennent, R J, Belfast		
Greene, T, Lancaster	Thompson, Colonel, Bradford		
Grenfell, G P, Preston	Thompson, G, Tower Hamlets		
Grey, Sir G, Northumberland, N.	Tollemache, Hon. T J, Grantham		
Grey, R W, Tynemouth	Towneley, R G, Cambridge		
Hallyburton, J A, Forfarsh.	Towneley, J, Beverley		
Hallie, E G, Newry	Trevor, Hon. T, Hertfordshire		
Harcastle, J A, Colchester	Urquhart, D, Stafford		
Harris, Hn. Capt., Christchurch	Verney, Sir H, Bedford		
Harris, B, Leicesters	Vesey, Hon. T, Queen's co.		
Hatchell, Rt. Hon. J, Windsor	Villiers, Hon. F W C, Weymouth		
Head, J, Stockport			
Heneage, E G, Grimsby			
Henry, A, Lancashire, S.			
Hewitt, T B, Notts, S.			
Hill, Lord M, Evesham			
Hobhouse, T B, Lincoln			
Hodges, T T, Rochester			
Hodges, T L, Kent, West			
Hodgson, W N, Carlisle			
Holland, R, Hastings			
Hornby, J, Blackburn			
Horsman, E, Cockermouth			
Hope, H T, Gloucester			
Hope, A B, Maidstone			
Howard, Hon. J K, Malmsbury			
Howard, Sir R, Wicklow			

The members who have exchanged their seats are the following:—

Baines, Rt. Hon. M from Hull	to Leeds
Beckett, W	Leeds
Berkeley, C L G	Cheltenham
Bett, I	Harwich
Freshfield, J W	Boston
Graham, Rt. Hon. Sir J B	Ripon

NOTABILIA OF THE LATE CONTESTS.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC PRIESTHOOD AND THE ELECTIONS.

The speeches delivered by various Catholic dignitaries and priests were not the least significant and melancholy displays of violent feeling during the recent elections. We had no space for extracts last week, but we now call one or two of the most conspicuous. Never did the Romish clergy take so prominent a part in a general election. In the Clare County election, one candidate was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Quade, P.P., while another candidate was proposed by the Rev. Daniel Lynch. In the Carlow County election, we find Mr. John Keogh proposed by the Rev. Denis Lalor. In the Kilkenny County election, two of the candidates proposed by the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe and the Rev. Mr. Aylward. In the Longford County election, one candidate seconded by the Rev. E. M. Gavern; and in Meath, Mr. Corbally seconded by the Rev. Mr. Kelly; and Mr. Frederick Lucas, of the *Tablet*, having the rare distinction of being proposed and seconded by two Roman Catholic priests—the Rev. Mr. Power and the Rev. Mr. Ennis. At an open air meeting in

the county of Dublin, a Roman Catholic priest declared that he would never marry a man who voted for Hamilton or Taylor—that he would never administer the rites of baptism to his child, or impart to him the last consolation of the Church upon his deathbed. Another, at the conclusion of service, called out aloud from the altar the names of as many of his congregation as had voted, and compelled them to walk up in the face of the congregation to that sacred spot, and receive from his hand the voting-tickets on which were inscribed the names of the candidates in whose favour they must register their votes. "Who would vote for Jocelyn Otway?"—wrote the author of a Tipperary election manifesto. "The traitor who will do so, never let him enter a chapel door. Let his memory be to you like the memory of Judas. Keep from him, for the devils of hell are his companions, and no saint in heaven will pray for him in his dying hour." Such was the nature of the electoral impulses brought to bear in favour of Messrs. Scully and Sadleir in the county of Tipperary.

In Parsonstown, the parish priest paraded the town at the head of a mob, successfully carried on a *raze* against the unfortunate voters of Messrs. Bland and O'Brien, and dragged them down to a building, in which they were locked up under the custody of a body of priests, who were also charged with the duty of bringing them to "reason!" The Rev. Mr. Maw, at Tralee:—

Electors of Tralee!—you—the honest electors—who have always upheld the independence of your town, assemble in a body to-morrow; go to those unfortunate wretches, and make them acquainted with the consequences of their guilt. For my part, I'll confess to you what my feelings are with respect to those wretched and corrupt Catholics. Let me suppose one of those wretches prostrated by sickness. Suppose the hand of death heavy upon him, and a messenger comes to me to attend him in his dying moments. If there were no other priest in the town I would be bound to go. I dare not refuse to attend him; but I confess to you that I would be sorry from my heart to be called upon to attend the deathbed of such a being [great sensation]. I would go to attend such a wretch with a heavy heart, without much hope, because I would feel that I was going to administer sacraments to one whose conscience was so seared, and whose heart was so rotten at the core, that I could not have much expectation of effecting a conversion. Overpowered with the impression that I was about to visit a perjured wretch, who, for a miserable bribe, had betrayed the dearest interests of his country and his religion, and borne down with the harrowing reflection that God, in his just anger, might leave such a wretch to die in his sins [sensation]. I would fear that my mission would be fruitless—that I could have no hope of converting a heart so hardened, so lost to every sense of duty and religion, as to vote in support of those who would trample on the Lord of Hosts [sensation].

We have already mentioned that Archbishop M'Hale himself proposed Captain Bellew for Galway County. In doing so he made a very inflammatory address. Only under the following conditions could he advise them to support a Derbyite candidate:—

Do support him if you are in love with the Stockport riots [groans]. Do support him if you wish that Mr. Lacy should send some fashionable official of an Adonis to invade the sacred precincts of the convent, and at any unseasonable hour to examine into the morality of its consecrated inmates [series of "No, no's"]. If you wish that your chapels should be wrecked—that your priests should be hung into prison—that the God of Heaven, under the form of bread and wine, should be exposed to blasphemous insult, as he was on a late occasion, you will support Lord Derby's Government [enthusiastic shouts of "No, no's"]. Gentlemen, if you wish that in this empire every person should enjoy freedom but the God of Heaven, and that every procession should be lawful but the procession of Corpus Christi, in which the God of Heaven is adored—if you wish that he should hide his face, and not be permitted to come out in open day to receive the homage of Catholic millions, you will support the Derby Government—and if you wish that those houses of worship, which were strangled to suffocation before the famine—if you wish, when those houses are again filled up by the growing population, for the growth of the potato is an emblem of the growth of the people of Ireland, to have them preserved—if you wish to have the foundation-stone of those chapels which your piety may build up, according to the ritual of the Catholic Church—if you wish to have your bishops and priests wear the robes of their profession—if you wish that those priests and bishops should not undergo a penalty for violating an unrighteous law, then you will not support Lord Derby. What harm, some of those misguided persons will say, if a bishop is put in prison for wearing the paraphernalia, which might do well in the Middle Ages, but which is not at all suited to this enlightened age? These things do very well in the cloister; and if the women there live decently, and say their prayers every morning, what harm if an official should come in to see the reverend mother, and examine into the discipline of the convent? [groans, and hisses.] But let those persons remember that according as you destroy the outworks the nearer you approach to the citadel; and let them tremble for the last crushing blow—the confiscation of their own estates [hear, hear, and long continued cheering].

In reference to a recent violation of the law on the occasion of the burial of the Bishop of Kilmacduagh, he said:—

The address of the Rev. Dr. O'Brien to the "Young Men's Society" at Limerick, had a terrible effect in inflaming the passions of the people, and bringing on the subsequent tragedies. The reverend orator took care to inform his audience that Nero, and Henry, and Elizabeth, and Anne, and the Georges, Russell, and Derby, were precisely the same, and then went on to say:—

In many places God's victory has been secured, or, at least, his resources have been powerfully augmented; the shrieks of the defenceless and the blood of the murdered here at home proclaim that the battle is at our doors [sensation]. Heaven! this is in England, a civilized country, claiming the rule of a Catholic population and the allegiance of Catholic hearts [cheers]. Up, brothers! [Here the whole meeting rose to their feet, with deafening cheers.] What occurred in England yesterday may be attempted by other means in Dublin to-morrow. We must be prepared [continued cheering]. Let not this Stockport tragedy rest under the veil of English design and beastly misrepresentation. Our kindred have been slaughtered in this shambles of English butchery, and law and justice have slept while the dark enemies of bigot hate have dealt out ruin [series of "hear," and sensation]. In a place not much larger than Limerick scores of houses have been sacked, churches pillaged, and lives lost; while special and ordinary constables, to the sad sorrow of weakness, could never overtake the perpetrators, or stay one uplifted hand ["oh, oh!"]. They came to one locality—havoc had made its dwelling upon ruins—but the fiends had fled. They ran to another, and they were just in time to be too late. ["Oh, oh!"] They flew, with singular alertness and intrepidity, to a third; desolation sent forth cries of agony, but the wreckers nowhere appeared. ["Shame!"] In fact, the officers of justice were everywhere but where they were wanted, and the blood of the Irishmen paid the forfeit of their delay.

THE "POPE'S BRIGADE."—The Catholic Defence Association and the Tenant League have succeeded in returning a number of members, who, though classed as "Liberals," have very little sympathy with the Radical party in England. Many of them are Ultramontane, and their support must not be expected on many measures which are interesting to the Reformers of this country. We have made a list of these gentlemen from the complete table given elsewhere:—

Ball, J.—Carlow County
Blake, M.—Galway
Bowyer, G.—Dundalk
Brady, Dr.—Leitrim
Cogan, E.—Kildare
Corbally, M. E.—Meath
Devereux, J. T.—Wexford
Duffy, G.—New Ross
Dunus, M.—Queen's County
Esmonde, Sir T.—Waterford
Fagan, W.—Cork
Fitzgerald, J. D.—Ennis
Greene, G.—Kilkenny
Hemdy, D.—Kildare
Higgins, O.—Mayo
Keating, R.—Waterford City
Koogh, W.—Athlone
Lawless, C.—Cavan
Lucas, F.—Meath
Magan, W. H.—Westmeath
Making altogether a "brass band" of forty.

The following twenty-two members may be termed "Moderate Liberals," many of them being Protestants:—

Bellew, Captain—Galway
O'Brien, C.—Clare
Brown, Hon. T.—Kerry
Burke, Sir T.—Galway
Caulfield, Gen.—Armagh
Ferguson, Sir F.—Londonderry
Fitzgerald, Sir J. T.—Clare
Fortescue, C.—Louth
French, F.—Roscommon
Fox, R. M.—Longford
Good, W.—Limerick County
—Weekly News.

The changes which have taken place in consequence of the active efforts of the Catholic Defence Association, are thus summed up by the *Daily News*:—"The changes that have taken place are, for the most part, mere substitutions of untried men for those of the same creed who have been tried and proved incapable. Nineteen Roman Catholic members have retained their seats; fourteen have been replaced by others equally fervid in their belief; and eight seats which were occupied in the last Parliament by Protestants, have been filled by Roman Catholics." But, of these changes, it is remarked, three imply no religious preference; viz., the return of Mr. C. O'Brien for Clare, in room of Major Macnamara, who had long ceased to be able to attend in his place in Parliament; that of Mr. P. O'Brien for the King's County, who has succeeded to Colonel Westenra under similar circumstances; and that of Lord Kildare, who declined re-entering the House. Nor can we regard the rejection of Mr. Grattan for Meath as any triumph for the Romanists, or any loss to Protestantism. Setting aside, then, these four changes, we have four seats (Dungarvan, Dundalk, Kilkenny, and Leitrim), wrested from "Protestants who had honourably sided with the popular party," and who have been "hustled out of the representation for no other cause than their being Protestants, and to make way for zealous professors of the opposite creed." "The fewness of the number," it is remarked, "attests the weakness as well as the blindness of those to whose fanaticism they have been made the victims;" and "the Catholic Defence Association has experimentally proved itself wholly powerless to effect that change in the representation it was founded in order to accomplish, being potent only as an engine of personal ambition and petty intrigue."

THE DONEGAL ELECTION, the last in Ireland, closed on Wednesday last by a decisive ministerial victory. Nevertheless, all things considered, the Free-trade candidate made a respectable stand towards rescuing a seat from the Protectionist party,

and, as previously remarked, had Mr. Campbell Johnston, as well as others, been earlier in the field, the probability is that the Government Irish majority of four votes would have existed only in imagination. The following were the gross numbers polled:—

Connolly	1,883
Hayes	1,695
Johnston	1,049

A RATHER EXPENSIVE SEAT.—It is stated that the representative of a certain district of Scotch burghs, finding himself in an uncertain position prior to the election, purchased a certain number of houses, not worth more than £15,000, for £25,000, which secured him 15 votes.

YORK.—TESTIMONIAL TO MR. HENRY VINCENT.—Shortly after the defeat of the late unsuccessful candidate for the representation of York, it was suggested by his friends that a testimonial should be presented to him, as a token of their high esteem. In order to carry out this object, a meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at the Golden Lion, St. Sampson's-square, when it was decided that a subscription should be immediately commenced. It was also stated that a considerable sum has been already subscribed towards the testimonial.—*Leeds Mercury*.

TYNEMOUTH, WINDSOR, AND LIVERPOOL.—may be added to the list of places to be petitioned against.

It is stated that the Hon. Captain Howard is to walk out, and Sir George Grey to walk in, for the family borough of Morpeth.

MR. W. SHARMAN CRAWFORD has taken his farewell of public life in a letter addressed "to the friends of tenant-right in Ireland, but especially to the tenant-right electors of the county of Down." In that document the case of Down is clearly stated, and there the country will see how the battle has been fought and won. "We know," says Mr. Crawford, "by experience the after-working of this Landlord League, and that the free voice of the electors was stifled by the reckless application of coercion, intimidation, and unlawful violence in every possible form, put into action by landlord power, setting at defiance the constitution of the country and the laws of Parliament, and outraging every true principle of public virtue, private honour, and truth, morality, and religion." He concludes thus:—"To the tenants of Ireland, I say,—Persevere, and you will gain your rights. To the electors of the county of Down, who, in the late contest, have been the supporters of the great principles of Free-trade, tenant-right and free election, I offer the expression of my admiration and esteem, and my gratitude for the honour they conferred on me in the many proofs I received of their confidence and attachment. I say to them, Do not despair; the time will yet come when, with some more successful leader at your head, you will gain the victory." It has been agreed at a meeting of the County of Down Tenant Committee in Belfast, to give a public banquet to Mr. Sharman Crawford.

THE BALLOT FOR IRELAND.—We can have no freedom of election in Ireland until we obtain the sure protection of the ballot.—*Northern Whig*.

THE COUNTY DOWN CONTEST.—Mark the origin and progress of this contest. The one Liberal representative, in whom the people alone had any confidence, had retired from the field. There was long delay, and doubt, and apathy. At last the people raised themselves to a true appreciation of the occasion. They met and organized an address to William Sharman Crawford, calling on him to allow his name to be put forward as representative of the popular feeling. That gentleman consented; and the great majority of the constituency voluntarily pledged themselves to secure his return. They had no funds beyond what they agreed to gather amongst themselves—no resources but what lay in individual determination and an honest will. They had no staff—no combination—no host of agents and attorneys. In everything they depended on themselves alone, believing that the righteousness of the cause they advocated would be their most powerful instrument of success. On the other side was a powerful faction, strong in their old prestige, well organized, and pledged to combat to the last against every display of independence on the part of the rural population. They were supported by the Government and by the Carlton Club, which will be proved by and by to have been a complete channel of intrigue and corruption. They had funds unlimited, and they possessed an almost unbounded and thoroughly irresponsible control over the fears of the tenant electors. From the beginning they had taken care to organize an amount of brute force on their own side which for violence and recklessness has never been surpassed. And thus against the people, relying solely on right and justice, were combined money and power, and all the force of lawless numbers. Coerced, browbeaten, bullied, with all their worst fears excited, who will wonder that vast numbers of unfortunate tenants, whose hearts were with Sharman Crawford, and who had promised him their votes, yielded at the last moment, and bowed before the command of their landlords?—*Northern Whig*.

The Rev. Dr. Cooke is pretty well known to our readers as the worst specimen of an Irish stipendiary Protestant priest, subservient enough to the powers that be, but insolent towards his opponents and inferiors. He, of course, is an opponent of tenant-right and liberal opinion. At the recent election he came forward (like another M'Hale) to nominate Mr. Macartney, the landlord and Tory candidate. He said he believed Lord Derby to be both a sound Protestant and a sound statesman. The statesmen of this country must depend on the soundness of their Protestantism and the permanency of our Pro-

testant institutions. He knew he should be called a renegade Presbyterian, because he would not take a hammer and a cold chisel to destroy the Established Church [hear, hear, and cheers]; but he knew that Presbyterians and Churchmen could dwell in peace with one another. He considered that both churches could stand very well together, and he would go farther, and say he considered they might lean on each other. At the commencement of his harangue the pensioned doctor was expressing his pleasure in proposing "his friend," "because he felt satisfied that he would advocate"—The sudden pause was taken advantage of by a person who exclaimed, "An increase of the *Regium Donum*." But the dignity of the Presbyterian Pope, or, as he is familiarly termed, "the cock of the North," was offended; so the hapless speaker was immediately seized by three constables, and as many "gentlemen" as could conveniently catch a grip of the object of their animosity, and thrust outside the doors. "The heaviest charge that will lie against the memory of Dr. Cooke," says the *London Mercury*, "will be, that he has done more than any other man in Ulster to keep alive the flames of sectarian discord, and to confound in the minds of his followers a politico-religious fanaticism with the Protestantism of the Reformation."

It is stated that not less than £16,000 was spent over the election at Boston! If this be a fact, it affords a clue to the withdrawal of Mr. Cabbell prior to the nomination; and it may be assumed as probable that the seat will not be defended on the trial of the petition against the return.—*Stamford Mercury*.

There are already two vacancies in the New Parliament, created by the deaths of Mr. Duncraft, the member for Oldham, and of the Hon. Richard Watson, the member for Peterborough, who died at Hamburgh on Saturday week.

MR. MACAULAY was to have addressed the electors of Edinburgh on Friday last, but in consequence of some complaint of an asthmatic character has been obliged, at the express command of his medical adviser, to relinquish all idea of visiting Edinburgh for a time.

REJECTED MEMBERS OF THE EX-MINISTRY.—The list of gentlemen who held office in the Russell Ministry, but who are left without seats in the new House of Commons, stand thus:—

Bellew, R. M. [Lord of the Treasury].
Craig, Sir W. G. [Lord of the Treasury].
Dundas, Sir D. [Judge Advocate].
Gray, Sir G. [Home Secretary].
Hatchell, J. [Attorney-General for Ireland].
Hill, Lord Marcus [Treasurer of the Household].
Lewis, Cornwall [Secretary to the Treasury].
Paget, Lord C. E. [Secretary to the Master-General of the Ordnance].
Parker, J. [Secretary of the Admiralty].
Somerville, Sir W. [Secretary for Ireland].
Stewart, Admiral [Lord of the Admiralty].

To these may be added Mr. Bernal, the Chairman of Committees.

PROTESTANT LANDLORD CORRUPTION.—The Protestant landlords of Ireland were not whit behind the priests in their coercive influence on the poor voters. In many counties the "independent electors" were kidnapped and kept in durance vile. Not, however, without its advantages, as witness the following extract from the *Connaught Watchman*—the local organ of "religious" and most orthodox conservatism:—"At Foxford, Capt. Oliver Jackson's voters are in a house, where they are well supplied with beer and beef. On Saturday evening, some of the most violent Roman Catholics attempted to burn them out, but providentially the lighted coal was discovered under the thatch and extinguished. On the same night the priest came and demanded that the men should be turned out, so that they might attend to their religious duties on Sunday. Of course the request was not minded." Notices of retaliation by landlords on their tenants after the elections appear in some of the county papers.

SHAMEFUL OPPRESSION.—It is stated that at Blackburn workmen have been discharged by mill-owners because they or their relations voted against a certain candidate.

MR. C. P. VILLIERS, M.P., ON CORRUPTION AND CORRUPTION.—On Friday evening, the two members for the borough of Wolverhampton were entertained at dinner by their friends at Bilston, to celebrate their fifth return to the House of Commons—Mr. Dimmick in the chair. Mr. Villiers, in the course of his speech, spoke of the rareness of fidelity and purity in our constituencies, and the absolute necessity of this depravity being stopped:—

The evil has attained such magnitude that I believe it is on the eve of becoming the great question that will and ought to engross the public mind. It is a nuisance so great that it must be abated [cheers]. I do believe that the time is arrived in this country with respect to the corrupt practices at elections, and I trust that there is virtue enough in the community to insist on their suppression. Why, this country would fall under one of the most paltry and selfish oligarchies that ever existed if it now submitted tamely to the proceedings of these constituencies. The whole electoral body barely exceeds 800,000, while the population now reaches nearly thirty millions. Is it to be borne that these men, invested with this high trust of electing the Legislators of this country, should be suffered to sell their rights, or basely yield them to the influence of fear? [hear.] I do not intend here to raise the great question of extending the suffrage, for, if that were the remedy, it would be a simple one, and the one we should prefer [hear, hear]. But, unfortunately, the vice prevails in both large and small constituencies, and has now to be considered by itself [hear, hear]. I believe that the law in this matter is not just, and is not stringent enough at present. I say that there are two parties to these practices, and

they should be held to be equally guilty—for the wretch who takes the bribe is not one bit worse than the wretch who gives it, and the same punishment should fall on both [cheers]. There must now be examples made of people who furnish the means of bribery, or who abuse their influence by intimidating voters [cheers].

THE RETURN FOR WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Mr. Grantley F. Berkeley has addressed a letter to the High Sheriff of the county of Gloucester, in which he intimates his intention to dispute the validity of Mr. Nigel Kingcote's election, "having been informed by a number of voters that at Bridgegate and other places they were prevented voting by the riotous and intimidating violence, assaults, and otherwise, of the party calling themselves 'Liberals.'"

THE ORKNEY ELECTION—the last of the series—closed on Saturday, and the result was adverse to the Ministerial candidate, the Solicitor-General for Ireland. Close of the poll:—

Dundas (Whig)	153
Inglis (Derbyite)	128

Twenty Irish barristers have been returned to the new Parliament. Four Irish solicitors have also been returned, viz., Messrs. R. Davison, John Sadler, Cornelius O'Brien, and Robert Potter. The following representatives of Irish constituencies are members of the English Bar:—Mr. Sergeant Shae, Kilkenny; Mr. Bowyer (Cardinal Wiseman's professional adviser), Dundalk; Mr. Cairnes, Belfast; Mr. M'Mahon, Wexford.

Of the 105 Irish members who sat in the last Parliament, 55 have been returned for the new house.

THE CONTEST FOR WICK DISTRICT OF BURENS.—The contest in this seat lay between Mr. S. Laing, characterised as an ultra-Liberal, and Mr. James Loch, the agent of the Duke of Sutherland, who has been the sitting member for the last twenty-two years. "The polling," says the *Scottish Press*, "was remarkable. Every elector in Wick and Kirkwall polled for Laing; every elector in Dingwall, Dornock, Tain, and Cromarty, polled for Loch. The result was a majority of thirty-two in favour of the former. At Dingwall, the grossest corruption and intimidation are charged upon the Loch party, a number of Mr. Laing's voters having been forcibly abducted. Be this as it may, it is a remarkable instance of the power of the people when they are earnest and roused, that they have triumphed over the Sutherland influence, and the influence of old connexions, some of them of the strongest."

ROCHDALE.—The *Manchester Examiner* reports a meeting held yesterday week of a large number of the members of the Ebenezer Lodge of the Independent Oddfellows, who took supper together in commemoration of the election of Mr. Miall, as member for Rochdale. Mr. Livesey, chief-constable, presided. After the usual loyal and popular toasts, the chairman proposed, "The health of Mr. Miall, and his glorious majority of 154." Mr. J. Phillips, in responding, said it was clear that Mr. Miall was right on all the great questions of the day, and therefore to them, as Reformers, he was acceptable, whatever the *Morning Post*, or its Tory readers, might say. After referring to the differences between Mr. Miall and some of the gentlemen present, on the education question, he said that, on the question of church-rates, and the separation of the Church from the State, probably no man could have been chosen fitter to represent the opinions prevalent in the borough of Rochdale. He himself had always regarded Government as useful in so far as it secured life and property—kept intact the social compact; and he had always believed it impossible to make men religious by act of Parliament. Whenever Government meddled with questions of this kind, it was sure to bungle. As to Mr. Miall's talent, he had no idea of his being levelled down to the ordinary mass in the House of Commons, as the Tories would seem to insinuate. The Tories in the borough were not noted for being good estimators—at all events, they were not able to estimate their strength in votes, or they would not have brought out Sir A. Ramsay; and it was very probable they would prove equally as bad estimators of talent. The chairman gave as the next toast, "Our late worthy, honest, and talented representative, William Sharman Crawford, Esq." In responding to it, he stated that Mr. Crawford was now seventy-two years of age, and he had proved his uprightness by realizing his professions in his practical life. He was sorry for the sake of Ireland itself, that he had not been returned for the county of Down. The following toasts were also given and responded to during the evening:—"Universal Suffrage," "Free-trade and its Champions," "Religious Freedom—may the Church speedily be separated from the State," "The Extension of Education, and the speedy removal of Duties on Paper and the Tax on the Newspaper Stamps."

REPRESENTATION OF OLDHAM.—Mr. James Head, late M.P. for Stockport, who was defeated at the recent election by Mr. J. B. Smith, has been invited by the Conservatives of Oldham to come forward as a candidate in the place of the late Mr. Duncraft. On Wednesday evening Mr. Head met a number of Conservatives and Tory Radicals [?] and a resolution was passed pledging them to give him their support in the event of a contest. A meeting of the Liberal party was also held in the Town Hall on Friday night to consider the propriety of again bringing forward Mr. W. J. Fox. It was very cordial and unanimous in his favour. James Cheetham, Esq., moved—

That this meeting is of opinion that the abilities and character of William Johnson Fox, Esq., are such as sufficiently qualify him for a legislator; and his services, both in and out of Par-

liament, to the cause of free trade and reform, are such as entitle him to the respect and confidence of all earnest reformers; this meeting, therefore, resolves that he shall be nominated as a candidate for the representation of this borough at the forthcoming election.

He said he should throw himself heart and soul into this election in favour of Mr. Fox. Alluding to objections to Mr. Fox's theological opinions, he said that we had had enough of religious legislation, and this elicited loud applause. The forthcoming contest, he said, would show the supporters of Mr. Cobbett in their true light. This would be the testing point: by their conduct at the ensuing election, in voting for Mr. Fox, or for the Tory candidate, they would know them for ever after [loud applause]. Mr. John Taylor seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously. A further resolution constituted the gentlemen present Mr. Fox's election committee. At the recent election Mr. Duncraft polled 869, Mr. Cobbett, 947, and Mr. Fox, 777 votes.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AND PUBLIC VEHICLES.—The *Medical Gazette* points out a serious source of morbific danger in the hackney-carriges of the metropolis. Persons suffering from smallpox, typhus, and other contagious diseases, are conveyed to the hospitals in cabs and omnibuses, to the number of more than 1,300 annually; besides those who are conveyed from fever-hospitals home. Cabs that have been thus employed have been seen to take up fresh fares immediately afterwards. The cab is an ill-contrived vehicle for a patient, to whom any posture but that of lying down is often death; and it is a fact that patients are not unfrequently found dead in the carriage.

UNUSUAL COLLECTOR OF BIRDS.—A surgeon of Uxbridge, Mr. W. Rayner, has kept as sort of happy family, in one aviary, ninety-four species of kingfishers. Trees are planted in the aviary—fir, box, birch, and beech; there is also a fountain, and the birds follow their natural instincts, feeding on minnows.

THE LATE CONFLICT NEAR LIMERICK.—In consequence of the excited state of the population in and around Six-mile-bridge, owing to the late sanguinary affair there, orders have been issued for troops to encamp in the neighbourhood, and a field battery in addition to some infantry proceeds to the locality for the purpose.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, August 4.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Telegraphic despatches from Paris announce that the elections of Councils-General are nearly everywhere favourable to the Government; but, in several places, the requisite number of votes has not been obtained. M. Lamartine has addressed the following letter to the *Journal de Saone and Loire*:

St. Point, July 28.
I learn, in my retirement, that a certain number of the electors have the obliging intention of proposing my name at the approaching election of the Council-General. Will you be good enough to make known, through your journal, my intention not to accept their suffrages, and my gratitude for their flattering remembrance of me?

The *Cologne Gazette*, in a telegraphic despatch from Berlin, states that the *Prussian Gazette* declares the secret convention of the Northern Powers published in the *Morning Chronicle* to be a mere fabrication.

The Portuguese Cortes were dissolved on the 20th, in consequence of their refusing, by 60 votes to 20, to sanction all the acts of the dictatorship.

By the arrival of the "Atlantic" we learn that, after a long and violent discussion, the United States Senate had, by an unanimous resolution, called for copies of all the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain on the fishery question.

From Tahiti we (the American papers) have intelligence that Queen Pomare had returned to power under the protection of the French vessels of war.

From St. John's, New Brunswick, accounts of the 23rd ult. state that it was believed that the armed schooner "Alliance" had been lost near St. Paul's Island with all on board. Fifteen schooners had been lost near the Magdalen Islands, and twenty-two pilots drowned.

DOMESTIC.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—The 9.15 a.m. up train left Birmingham at its usual hour yesterday morning, and proceeded in due course about a mile south of the Hampton Junction to a place called Berkswell cutting, in passing through which the ash-pan and a portion of the fire-box fell from the engine on to the line, and coming in contact with the frame work of the brake van, separated the latter from the engine and tender, and threw it off the up-line across the down rails. At the same instant, and before the carriages had become stationary, the 9.15 a.m. down-train from Leamington to Birmingham met the up-train, and first coming in contact with the brake van on the down rails, next struck the leading second-class carriage and drove it on to the embankment, detaching it from the other carriages and creating a terrible wreck. Two of the passengers in the second-class carriage were killed on the spot, and a third was very seriously injured. Several others were more or less shaken and hurt. The

names of the parties killed are Mr. Beddington, an optician, of Birmingham, and a youth named Floyd, said to be on his way to college at Oxford. The engine of the down train was not much injured by the collision. Though off the rails, and deeply embedded in the permanent way, it remained in an erect position, and the rails were so little disturbed that it was soon replaced upon the line. A passenger in the train states that from a careful examination his belief is that the firebox of the up engine must have first given way, as marks of something tearing up the soil betwixt the rails were visible for 30 or 40 yards behind the point at which the carriages were separated. This box must have got entangled with the wheels of the van, by which the latter was forced across the down line, dragging the first second class carriage with it. They were in such a position when the down train dashed in that the hind part of the one and the fore compartment of the other were torn away by the engine, and the two deceased, being in that compartment, fell out. The guard, who was in the van, escaped unhurt by falling into the ditch. The driver and fireman of the down engine leaped off as soon as they saw what had happened, as they were within 150 yards of the spot, and could therefore only put on the breaks and seek their own safety. The Earl of Dartmouth was in a couple of the up train, and escaped without injury, although the door was a good deal splintered. His lordship rendered active assistance to those who had been hurt.

ELECTION OF A SHERIFF.—Yesterday another Common-hall was held for the election of a sheriff. The summons stated that "A Common-hall would be held for the election of a fit and able person to be one of the sheriffs of this city, and together with John Carter, Esq., and alderman, sheriff of the county of Middlesex for the year ensuing, in the room of John Hulbert, Esq., who has refused and neglected to give bond to take upon him the said office. Notwithstanding all that has been said in both courts of the corporation in reprobation of the long existing mode of returning gentlemen to fill the office, it was the impression of those who know anything of the Guildhall mancavering that the present election did not form an exception to the practice. Mr. B. Chandler, jun., was nominated by Deputy Hall, and nearly all the hands in the hall were lifted for him. For Mr. Wire, and several other well-known citizens, only half-a-dozen hands were lifted—but they, observes the reporter, "were all clean." Mr. Deputy Lott made some severe remarks upon the circumstance that, while Mr. Grissell and Mr. Moore were both obliged to pay the penalties, Alderman Wire was excused without the fine of one farthing [loud laughter]. Was there no management in that? [increased laughter.]

THE LATE EDINBURGH ELECTION.—A correspondent informs us that an inspection of the poll-book shows, that the supporters of Mr. Cowan could, had they been so minded, have returned with him Mr. McLaren, by a majority over Macaulay of fully 500. He adds the following detail of the state of parties in Edinburgh:—Voters on register, 6,000. Of these there are 1,600 who never vote, leaving 4,600, who may be thus classified:—

Independent Liberals, at least	2,000
Whigs	1,500
Tories	1,000
	4,500

If considered ecclesiastically, they may be thus divided:—

Dissenters, at least	1,500
Free-Churchmen	1,500
Establishmentarians and nondescripts	1,000
	4,500

REPRESENTATION OF OLDHAM.—Mr. Fox has formally presented himself for re-election. The committee of the Tory Radical member, Mr. Cobbett, have issued an address calling upon the Liberals to support Mr. Head on the ground that by the late compact they should have looked to the Tories for help if Mr. Cobbett had been taken from them instead of Mr. Duncraft; but it is not likely to have much influence. It is one of those pieces of baseness that defeat their own objects.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.—To-morrow, the first stone will be laid—or, rather, the first pillar will be set up. As the sight will probably attract many spectators, a correspondent of the *Daily News* obligingly intimates the exact locality, and nearest approach:—"In all the newspapers it is called Sydenham, but it is not so near the village of Sydenham as many suppose. It is at the top of Anerley-road, direct from the Anerley station. Any one coming from London, and alighting at Sydenham, will have a much longer and more circuitous walk. The palace is, in reality, on the east side of Westow-hill, and when completed will appear glittering in the sun, as a diamond crown set upon our tree-clad hill, and will be seen for many miles in every direction."

Critical State of the Public Health.—The weekly report of the Registrar-General, just issued, indicates a great prevalence of diarrhoea, and the importance of prompt recourse to medical aid.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Wednesday, August 4, 1852.

The supplies of grain this week are moderate, and the weather being rather unsettled, holders are asking rather more money, which is, in some few instances, submitted to.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,000 qrs.; Foreign, 2,000 qrs. Barley—English, 60 qrs.; Foreign, 5,900 qrs. Oats—Irish, 2,400 qrs.; Foreign, 8,400 qrs. Flour—English, 620; Foreign, 2,600 sacks.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 6s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a Post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Terms of Subscription are (*payment in advance*) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

For the future all communications relating to *Advertisements and Subscriptions for the paper*, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, at the Publishing Office, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, London, to whom *Post-office ORDERS* should be made payable at the General Post-office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Henry Fletcher" must excuse us. The subject has been two or three times discussed in the columns of the *Noncon.*, and every fresh letter brings a dozen more.

"S. B."—Verses for a newspaper should possess some further attraction than an obvious moral—beauty, novelty, wit, sweetness of rhythm, or something.

"C. F. G." Bristol.—Detailed information as to the conditions on which free passages are granted by Government may be obtained on application at the offices of the Commissioners of Emigration, Park-street, Westminster.

"R. P. Davies."—(1.) We are not aware of any recent official information on the subject, but, probably, Mr. Baines's papers and Mr. Richard's lecture on education, would partially meet the case. (2.) *Christian Spectator*, *Athenaeum*, and Cassell's monthly publications.

"A. Pitt."—We have seen no such statement in any paper, and, disapproving of Government interference with religion *in toto*, should be sorry to find it confirmed by fact. In Australia there is, undoubtedly, full scope for the labours of Evangelical ministers. Application to any of the missionary societies will, probably, secure him the required information.

"An Opponent of Church-rates."—We think not.

"A Constant Subscriber."—From Mr. Gadsby, bookseller, Fleet-street, we believe.

"J. D. Stephens."—We think not, but the case is really a nice one for legal casuistry.

"E. J. S."—Make your claim at once in the form required by the overseer.

to administer for the purpose of inflaming bad passions and coercing reluctant wills. But we must do them the justice to admit that they acted under some sort of provocation. The Ecclesiastical Titles Act, the anti-Maynooth debates, the proclamation against sacerdotal vestments and processions, and the Stockport riot, may be supposed to have operated somewhat towards goading these men beyond the bounds of decency. But what excuse shall we find for the Earl of Derby? At Bury, in Lancashire, he has tenants. The contest in that borough lay between two Liberals of differing shades, neither of whom sympathized with the principles of the existing Administration. Mr. Frederic Peel, however, enjoys the private friendship of the Premier. Coercion, therefore, was resorted to by Lord Derby's agent in his favour. Three of his lordship's tenants have been ejected for sympathizing with Lord Duncan—one elector, and two non-electors. The spirit of the constitution and of law has been recklessly set at nought by the chief executive officer of Government, not to advance any great political object, not in defence of a religious system, but merely to oblige a friend, or, perhaps, to assert the noble lord's views of a landlord's prerogatives. We suppose this petty act of oppression must be set down with many others to his "chivalry."

Death has already made two vacancies in the newly-constituted House of Commons. One of these will give Mr. W. J. Fox another chance for Oldham. He will be opposed, we believe, by Mr. Heald, the rejected of Stockport, who combines more elements of an execrable order in his senatorial *tout-ensemble*, than it would be easy to find associated in any other person. Mr. George Hudson comes nearest to him, but Mr. Hudson does not affect a religious character. On many points, we differ greatly with Mr. Fox—on his educational scheme especially. But between him and Mr. Heald, even if the difference were tenfold greater than it is, there is no room for a moment's hesitation. Moreover, Mr. Fox represents a considerable party out of doors, and he does so with the ability of an accomplished, and the moderation of a courteous, gentleman. On this ground, as well as on the ground of his general Liberalism, we shall rejoice to see him once more member for Oldham. We should be sorry that the Secular Educationists should be without an interpreter of their views in Parliament, for we are most anxious that all sides of the great question should be fairly heard.

The Income Tax Committee have made their report, and it is published—or more correctly, they have taken evidence, and appended to it three draft reports of individual members, the Committee having separated without agreeing to any conclusion. One of these is by Mr. Hume, and is extremely able, and, we think, scrupulously fair. It condemns the present mode of assessing the Income Tax, takes exception to the exemptions allowed by the act, and considers the mode of collecting the Tax objectionable. The *Morning Chronicle*, we observe, insists on the equitableness of dealing with all incomes alike, from whatever sources derived—property, skill, or industry. Its arguments in support of this position may claim credit for ingenuity—indeed, they are so ingenious that where no fallacy can be detected in them, the mind refuses to admit what it requires such elaborate and recondite reasonings to prove. They are like a curiously wrought tissue of economical gossamer, which a single breath of rough common sense will blow away in a trice. The *Times* is far less subtle, but abundantly more convincing—taking the right side, and making it good.

The Registrar-General's quarterly return of deaths, marriages, and births, is beginning to assume unwonted interest. The usual excess of births over deaths, from 50,000 to 60,000 a quarter, is still maintained, showing the continued comfortable circumstances of the people under Free-trade. Nevertheless, our population is rapidly becoming thinned, at the rate of nearly 70,000 a quarter. Emigration is doing this—125,112 persons, as formally certified, having left our shores for a home in another quarter of the globe. The drain is likely to continue for several years to come, and with an efflux of persons, there will be an influx of gold. How this will affect the social condition of this country, cannot now be predicated—probably it will be for good—certainly, it will better the relationship of labour to capital. It is one of the "great facts" of the age, and will perhaps do more to revolutionise us than any of the agencies we are designedly and laboriously employing to that end.

Harvest operations are now in full progress, and we have a fair promise of abundance. Drawbacks there are, but they are not serious. The wheat is asid, in some instances, to have suffered from blight, and the cereal crops of all kinds to have been damaged somewhat by heavy thunderstorms. The potato disease, too, has reappeared, both here, in Ireland, and on the Continent—but as it has not yet materially affected the tubers, it is hoped that it will inflict but trifling loss. On the whole, we have reason to anticipate above the

average, rather than below it—and may calculate pretty safely on another year of cheap food, and active employment. For this inestimable blessing, let us cherish gratitude to the Giver of all good.

Two or three other domestic topics might have detained us, but that our space is pre-occupied. The trial of the Baroness von Beck's case, Moroda *versus* Dawson and others, sheds new light on the mode of administering justice in Birmingham, and reflects no credit on any of the parties concerned against that unfortunate lady. It also shows how technicalities can blind the eyes of an upright judge so far as to lead him to a conclusion practically unjust to the plaintiff. Archbishop Whately's visitation charge, showing where reliance is to be placed in repelling the aggressions of Popery—namely, on moral and spiritual, rather than on political influences, is both timely and valuable. The writer of "The Kingdom of Christ" is consistent with himself on all points but when he deals with the question of Civil Establishments of religion. Here the nature of his subject compels him to lay aside logic, and resort to sophistry.

A partial change of ministry in France indicates a desire on the part of Louis Napoleon to break away from the more mischievous influences which have lately surrounded him, and to place his Government on a more permanent footing. M. Casabianca retires from his post, to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate* as senator, and M. Fould, the skilful financier, succeeds him as Minister of State. The Marquis de Turgot makes way for M. Drouyn de Lhuys, formerly ambassador to Great Britain, who has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. This change exhibits the influence of MM. de Persigny and de Maupas as declining, for between them and Fould there is bitter jealousy. The funds rose 1½ per cent. as soon as the completion of this arrangement was made public. Another subject, however, has engrossed the attention of *quid nunc* in Paris—the publication by the *Morning Chronicle* of a secret treaty between the three Northern Powers, on the dynastical problem presented by the state and prospects of France. The two Emperors, and the King of Prussia, recognise the rightful monarch of that kingdom in the person of the Count de Chambord alone. They will wink, under certain circumstances, at Louis Napoleon's assumption of Imperial titles—but they will not consent to any hereditary transmission of them. The genuineness of the document is feebly disputed—the blundering folly of it, if genuine, is admitted by all.

DREAMERS AND DRUMMERS.

ALTHOUGH current events appear to have rendered impracticable, or at least inexpedient, the holding of a Peace Congress this year, the object aimed at by means of that machinery is not forgotten. Elihu Burritt, the chief apostle of the Peace movement, is actively engaged in getting up a friendly Address from the inhabitants of London to those of Paris. The document is intended to serve as a corrective to the Parliamentary proceedings of last session, which, interpreted by those who are unable to distinguish between the Legislature and the people, might well justify, on the part of Frenchmen, a suspicion that England desires to hold France at arm's length. The Militia Bill, ostensibly a measure of self-defence against the supposed aggressive spirit of our neighbour, although really intended for more domestic purposes, was but a sorry comment on the Great Exhibition. That it was not the comment put upon it by the English people, but by Parliamentary parties only, having narrow and selfish objects to serve, can only be made manifest to foreigners by some movement in which the people, independent of, and apart from, their government, shall emphatically utter their sentiments. This we take to be the meaning of Elihu Burritt's efforts at the present moment, and we do trust that his brief but pithy Address may be so numerously signed as to realize his best intentions.

France, however, has been before-hand with us in the good work. M. de Cormenin, of Paris, has addressed to the English members of the Peace Congress a letter, which, whether for the pungency of its wit, the playfulness of its satire, the solidity of its argument, or the moral beauty of its spirit, we have rarely seen equalled. True, he quizzes us Englishmen most unmercifully, but not more so than we deserve, on our late invasion panic; and with mock solemnity congratulates us on the practical issue of it in the increased burden we have taken upon ourselves in the shape of a Militia Bill. We feel strongly tempted to quote largely from this most valuable letter, but we must restrain ourselves, and be content with one or two extracts from its more serious portions. What a world of truth is there in the following illustration of what the writer aptly designates "the power of powerlessness."

"Does there exist a solitary State, which in the actual condition of financial affairs of Europe generally, would be able to undertake, still less to maintain a war without engulfing itself in the ruins of bankruptcy? Further, is it possible to conceive a war that would not sweep away

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4, 1852.

SUMMARY.

THE constitutional crisis is over. The political idiosyncrasy of Great Britain is fixed for some time to come. The Legislative machine has been taken to pieces and put together again—we wish we could say cleaned, repaired, and put in working order. Her Majesty's appeal to the country has been answered after a fashion—that is, as distinctly as answer could be given by limited constituencies under the different influences, as the case might be, of patriotism, Protestantism, Papism, beer, bribery, and intimidation. The theory of our representative system is admirable—"the envy of surrounding nations, and the wonder of the world." In the details of its practical working it is mostly disgusting—a burlesque on liberty, and an offence to morals. But a truce to painful reflection. The scene is over. The curtain drops. The electors are dismissed. What now is the result? A variety of separate elements, the precise combination of which none can declare with certainty—Derbyites, Whigs, Peelites, Radicals, neutrals, and an Irish brigade. Of these the Derbyites unquestionably are the largest party—but, perhaps, they have little better reason to call themselves a united political party, than have the different sections of Liberals opposed to them. It will be seen elsewhere that the daily papers vary in their estimate of the general result, accordingly as they combine these somewhat heterogeneous materials. This one regards all who are not for Derby as against him—another, all who are not against him as for him—a third, admitting that he is in a minority, sees no chance of constructing an administration in harmony with the will of his opponents. We have already said, and we repeat it, that the attempt to marshal political parties is vain, until a policy has been definitely put before them; and we are thoroughly convinced that, let who will be at the head of affairs, that policy must be substantially liberal and progressive. The people have cried "Move on" loudly enough, even if it has given no very decided opinion as to who shall head the movement.

Loud and indignant, but not a jot more so than was meet, have been the outcries uttered against the intimidation brought to bear by Irish prelates and priests on the consciences of their ignorant and superstitious dupes at the late elections. We sicken at the mixture of blasphemy and tyranny which these ecclesiastics have not been ashamed

in its orbit of blood and fire, all the other States; either all at once as by an explosion, or one after the other, the nearest first, like the blasting of a train of gunpowder? Is it possible to imagine a war that would not, at the outset, and on the instant, confound peoples and soldiery in one frightful conflict? Banks, treasures, commerce, agriculture, sciences, letters, arts, trades, callings, and professions; the whole of the social machinery would come at once to a dead stop. Constitutions, charters, laws, regulations, empires, monarchies, republics; all and every one would be dislocated from the effects of a sudden and all-powerful contraction, and would each and all be thrown back topsy-turvy upon themselves. And the stake at issue! it would no longer be a question of the existence of one king or another king, of one people or of another people, but a matter of life and death individually as between man and man. I foresee, and I believe I know, what would happen elsewhere. But I know, still better, what would happen with us.

"The staff of our political parties would begin, some thousands strong, as they would be, by quarrelling and fighting for the tattered shreds of power; but the non-political parties, that is, the lookers on, numbering some millions, the bulk of the people, would swallow up their leaders, and menaced by torch and pitchfork, there would soon be heard on every side, only one general cry of *sauve qui peut*.

"Society all dishevelled, half drunk, half dead, would dance by the light of wide-spreading conflagrations the wild witch-rounds of hell. On recovering from this stupor, every one would for a moment stand aghast, and all streaming with blood, just freshly escaped from the shambles and the butchery, brandishing his knife—would stand at bay before his executioner, and inch by inch defend his house, his homestead, his bed, his loaf, his wife, his daughter, common decency, his liberty, his religion, his life.

"And whilst our citizens would be thus tearing one another limb from limb in the horrible fray, and confusion of civil war, the enemy would enter pell-mell with our recalled and disbanded troops. France would dismember herself, and the remainder of her provinces would fall beneath the mate sword of some soldier of fortune. This would be, not perhaps the commencement, but the end of a war that we should have foolishly undertaken."

Let those honourable gentlemen who supported the Militia Bill from patriotic motives, and from a generous regard for the liberties of Europe, ponder the following sentences, and profit by, as they best may, the weighty rebuke which they contain:—

"But for us—us Frenchmen, at this moment, involved as we are, for us to run ourselves aground by overloading ourselves with five hundred millions more; for us to equip five hundred boats, more or less, flat bottomed;—to embark on board of them a small handful of men, say forty thousand;—to land them at Dover and march them straight upon London. Assuredly that would be by far the most bankrupt-like and most monstrous folly yet of all the follies I have seen. For the English to believe it, too, is on their part even yet more foolish than anything. What! afraid of our forty thousand freshly disembarked landsmen! Why this goes beyond all that one can possibly imagine. Just imagine for a moment all the peers and the doughty knights and baronets of the three United Kingdoms of England, Ireland, and Scotland, headed by F. M. the Duke, the Iron Duke, taking fright in the midst of their twenty-three millions of men, trembling with fear, and bolting like so many nervous curs with their bob-tails between their legs, before our forty thousand halberdiers! No! Old England, the first Power in the world, the queen of the ocean, the classic land of bombs and congreve rockets, the foster-mother of guineas and bank notes, which are the sinews of war; no, she cannot surely tremble, fall back, turn pale, and cast herself on her knees before forty thousand men, even were every man jack of them a hero; even though they should be French conscripts, taken scarcely a year since from the plough-tail, or out of our shops. Why, to allow such mischievous panics to break out, and make head, shows that the English Government can have but very little faith in the soundness of its institutions, in the immensity of its resources, in the confidence of its citizens, in the union, the energy, the patriotism, the enthusiasm of its sons. I blush for England, and for very shame hide my face. I behold with pain, with pity, a nation that I love, and that I glorify, lowering herself to such a degree of humiliation and weakness. I feel that England cannot decline to this point in the esteem of the world, even from fear of us, without damaging us likewise in our communion with her, and without affording the partisans of absolute power a glorious opportunity of attributing to the enervating rule of free institutions, the necessity for such extravagant precautions being taken, even though they be but the embodiments of a morbid imagination, and of blaming it for the cowardly prostration of mind and body into which the English nation has fallen."

In this country, as in most others, we suppose, the advocates of large military establishments, the retailers of the old maxim that "the surest guarantee for peace is being well prepared for war," the believers in Palmerston and diplomacy, and the conscientious voters of Peace Estimates which mount up in a single decade of years to the expense of a severe campaign, claim to be regarded as your *only practical* men. Friend Burritt is a well-meaning enthusiast. Richard Cobden is ever beset by some hallucination of his fancy. The Peace Congress is an assemblage of crazy dreamers, who seek, by dreary platitudes, to charm human passions into deepest and most imperturbable slumber. Happily, the world is not left to their management. The lion being the artist, we know what kind of picture to expect. But, really, without feeling the necessity of asserting the practical sagacity of the leading friends of Peace in opposition to this everyday and monotonous banter, we think ourselves at liberty to ask thus much of their revilers at least—"What special advantage has England derived from the panic which you started, and the Militia Act which

you supported?" Hallucinations, forsooth! Why who saw an army of fifty thousand men, with baggage, ammunition, horses and artillery, collected at Cherbourg without public notice, shipped off to England in a night, and landed on our coasts by sunrise, ready to carry havoc, destruction, rapine and ruin, into the heart of the metropolis? Who believed this to be so great a danger as to call for a sudden arrest of all plans of retrenchment, and to justify the organization of a force which when embodied will be worth little or nothing? Who conjured up a frightful vision of the sack of London, and clamoured for additional taxation to pacify their agitated nerves? And who are now silent as the grave on the subject, or mention it only to cast some ill-natured reflections upon the readiness of John Bull to take alarm? Who? Not the Peace party—not the everlasting dreamers, and theorists, and spouters. No! This was the glory of your "practical men"—your matter-of-fact men of business. Curious enough it was to see them rush into the delusion, and, after a while, sneak out of it—like men who valorously fire at what in the dusk they take to be a robber, and what, to their mortification, turns out to be only a jackass.

Dreaming, of which the active promoters of organized peace are so vehemently accused by the self-styled "practicals," has less of method and coherency in it than can be truly alleged against the acts of the Congress. In no department but that of politics is the distant so often and so contemptuously identified with the impossible. We aim, for instance, to bring about a mutual international confidence, such as in the social world now obtains between individuals. Times there have been, as we all know, in which every gentleman went about armed with a rapier, as the only reliable protection from insult. It is but recently that duelling has been abolished, laughed out of countenance by the good sense of the age. Now the "dreamers" believe war to be one of those relics of barbarism which can be put down eventually by enlightened opinion, and quickened conviction. And believing this, they set themselves resolutely at work to enlighten and quicken the public mind and conscience. They know well enough that if the end is ever to be reached, it must be by making a beginning. They are not guilty of the folly of confounding first efforts with last results. This is the stupidity of those who laugh at them, and who cannot see a connexion between the one and the other, simply because there is much that must necessarily intervene. The doctrine of the "practicals" is—the object is afar off, and, therefore, the first step towards it is sheer enthusiasm.

For our own part, we have no hesitation in declaring that we prefer the dreamers to the drummers—the men who aspire to a permanently organized European peace, to the men who ever and anon beat to arms, when no enemy is near, but in their own imaginations—the men who do work without caring to boast of it, to the men who stand idly by, and laud themselves as practical. And, unless we greatly err, time will in this case, as in many others we could enumerate, vindicate the former from the supercilious sneers of the latter.

THE FORTY-SHILLING FREEHOLDS AND THE NEXT REFORM STRUGGLE.

"Our rallying cry must be not register only, but 'Register and qualify'; and all I can add is, that if with such constitutional weapons as are placed in our hands we should be defeated, it will be because we are unworthy of victory."—Mr. Cobden to the *Wolverhampton Freehold Land Society*.

We are glad to find that the defeat of the Liberal cause in North Warwickshire is not attributable to the supineness of the Birmingham freeholders, but to causes over which they had no control. Though they seem to have over-estimated the strength of Liberal feeling in the county, and did not make adequate allowance for landlord influence, they at least did their duty. "At the general election in 1847," writes Mr. James Taylor, "the Birmingham district gave a majority to Spooner of 192; but at this election, in one day only, we placed him in a minority of 309, making a difference of 501 in favour of the Liberals. Is this nothing? If the rural districts apostatize, as they have done, and vote different now to what they did then, are we 40s. freeholders to be censured for their tergiversation and weathercockism?" We were in hopes that the freehold interest in North Warwickshire was strong enough to triumph over all such accidents, but its friends are not answerable for the result. Indeed they are doing their best to fulfil their boast of rescuing North Warwickshire from Toryism and intolerance. Far from being disheartened by their late defeat, they have set themselves manfully to repair it. 597 new claims, nearly 300 of which were from Land Society men, were registered on the 20th of July—thus at a single stroke diminishing the Tory majority by more than one-half.

The Freehold-land movement has, however, done something else besides fighting a good battle in North Warwickshire. It enabled Col. Chaloner to run his antagonists hard in the West

Surrey contest—it secured the threatened seats of Messrs. King and Alcock in East Surrey—and, above all, it saved the metropolitan county from what would have been a disastrous defeat. To freehold votes is mainly to be attributed Mr. Osborne's glorious victory over the combined Toryism and intolerance of Middlesex, and the re-election of an able and tried Radical Reformer.

The recent election has enabled us to form a definite estimate of the value of the Freehold movement, as bearing upon the future. There can be little doubt that the next electoral contest will turn upon Parliamentary Reform, and that that vital question will have to be decided by the present constituencies. Although popular enthusiasm, when fairly aroused, as it is likely to be on this subject, will materially assist in deciding the issue, the power of the landed interest, which will then be fighting for its threatened supremacy, must not be underrated. We may be sure that the aristocracy will put forth its utmost influence in self-defence, and that the scenes of coercion and intimidation which we have lately witnessed will be repeated on a much more extended scale. Small constituencies will be then, as now, open to corrupt influences; and it is mainly to the counties, we predict, that Reformers must look for the triumph of their principles. In this view the Freehold-land movement assumes an increasing importance.

With the recent election for our guide, the task of wresting a dozen counties from Tory domination is by no means a chimerical project. The following table comprises nine counties, or divisions of counties, and the majority by which the Liberals were defeated:—

No. of Members.	Counties.	Majority.
2	Essex, S.	684, or 1/4th of the electors polled.
3	Hereford	194, or 1/16th
3	Hertford	351, or 1/6th
2	Kent, W.	541, or 1/6th
2	Northumberld., N.	35, or 1/36th
2	Do.	89, or 1/20th
2	Surrey, W.	225, or 1/7th
1	Wight, I. of	69, or 1/10th
2	Warwicksh., N.	801, or 1/3rd

Add to these East Cornwall, for which a second Liberal might have been easily returned, and South Hants, where, it is said, the Tories would have been defeated if Liberal candidates had been forthcoming, and we have a total of twenty-two seats fairly within the reach of the Freehold-land movement. Upon these districts let its friends concentrate their efforts, after making Middlesex and East Surrey secure for the future. To quote the words of Mr. Cobden—"There is every encouragement to persevere in the results of nearly all the recent county contests; for, although they were not absolutely in favour of the Liberals, the Tory majorities were so small as to leave no doubt that, with a few years' persevering attention to registration and qualification, victory will crown our efforts." If only one-half of the seats we have mentioned should be gained to the Reform cause, the result would go far to decide the contest. Surely it is worth the effort.

We rejoice, therefore, to observe, that in spite of temporary discouragements, the Freehold-land movement is extending itself; and we have no doubt that the general election will give it, as well as all efforts for purifying and extending the electoral register, a further impulse. The London Society comprises nearly 12,000 members, and its weekly average receipts are sometimes £1,000. The Birmingham Society is about to allot four new estates. A new estate of some eighty acres in extent, was only the other day taken possession of at Wolverhampton, and we see it stated that Sir Joshua Walmesley and Mr. Cobden have given a practical proof of their estimate of the importance of the movement by purchasing an estate, containing between four and five hundred acres of land, situate at Horfield, two miles from Bristol, for the purpose of creating about one thousand 40s. freeholds in West Gloucestershire. A further reason why the friends of reform should turn increased attention to this means of attaining their object is to be found in the fact that the Tories have at length discovered its importance. We observe an advertisement of "the English Counties Conservative Franchise Society," not limited to particular counties, but established for the express purpose of "counteracting the Radical Freehold Land Societies, which last year received, in subscriptions, £230,000, and manufactures yearly 6,000 votes." Bearing in mind, that it is bad policy to disparage the resources of our enemies, we yet cannot think that the Tories will be able to effect much for their party in the direction of popular enfranchisement. The powerful motives which influence their antagonists are at present wanting, and the machinery has yet to be created. We shall be very much disappointed if any partial success which may result from their use of 40s. freeholds, does not stimulate Radical Reformers to proportionably greater exertions.

We repeat our conviction that the Freehold-land movement may be made an instrument for de-

cluding the next reform struggle. It will be seen from the above table that 3,000 votes properly distributed would have decided 19 seats, equal to 88 votes, on a division, in favour of liberal principles. If, then, it be true that 6,000 votes are annually created by the Freehold movement, one year's efforts would go far to neutralize the Tory majority in each district, while the result of a second year's labour would emancipate North Essex, East Somerset, and West Norfolk, in addition to the counties we have mentioned, from Tory domination. Here is a practical object, which it requires but zeal and perseverance, combined with judicious arrangements, to realize. We command it to the serious attention of the promoters of Freehold and Somtimes. Let them concentrate their efforts in the counties we have mentioned, and the future will be theirs.

AMERICAN POLITICS AND HUMAN RIGHTS.

THE quadrennial struggle for the Presidency of the great American Republic—now fairly recommenced, if, indeed, it can be said ever to subside—is a perfect illustration of the distinction we have often occasion to make between the higher and the lower significations of the word "politics." As a rivalry between two or more men for the highest honour which a nation can bestow, the Presidential election is an affair that might be safely left to personal adherents and venal expectants. Even the slight interest which might attach to the preference of the American people for a Webster or a Clay, would not belong to the pending struggle, or indeed, to any one of the similar contests within our memory;—for eminent abilities, and even distinctive individuality, are held to be disqualifications for the candidature. This time, the grounds of choice—excluding the considerations of which we shall presently speak—are exceedingly narrow. The Kentucky statesman is no more—the Massachusetts orator is set aside. It is only two soldiers that are presented to the popular suffrage—and their career and personal attributes appear to differ as little as their uniforms. Neither, in all probability, would do anything to fix the momentary attention attracted to him at his elevation. He would tread in the even course pursued by other monarchs, crowned or uncrowned—and pass for simply a very lucky man. To lift one or other of these gentlemen from his present obscurity, it would be scarcely worth the while of an Emerson to leave his study, or a backwoodsman to repair to the polling-booth. There are aspects, however, of the struggle—as of most other political struggles, down to the election of a town-councillor—which may well arrest the most heavenward current of thought, and even stir the heart of gentle woman, whether in the homes of Old or New England.

Free-trade, the Anglo-American alliance, and the abolition of slavery, are the cosmopolitan interests involved, or rather affected. Rather "affected" than "involved," we say—for the relation of the respective candidates, and of American parties, to these questions, is singularly complicated, and, in Yankee phrase, only "slantendicular." The epithets "Whig" and "Democrat" do not stand, across the Atlantic, for the political schools they designate here. The American "Whig" assimilates to the English Tory in his distrust of popular power—and is usually a Protectionist; but he probably sympathises, with the Northern, with the abolitionists. The "Democrat" is indigenous to the South, is zealous for the equality of white men, and is disposed to Free-trade; but is pro-slavery. Thus General Scott, the Whig candidate, is represented as owing his nomination to the strenuous support of Governor Seward, the New York senator, a zealous Abolitionist; and that support as having been accorded on the understanding that the future President would not enforce the Fugitive Slave Act—though in his letter accepting the nomination, General Scott declares that "he shall carry into the civil administration this one principle of military conduct—obedience to the legislative and judicial departments of Government, each in its constitutional sphere, saving only, in respect to the Legislature, the possible resort to the veto power." But it appears quite certain that General Scott's anti-slavery professions and antecedents, however unsatisfactory to earnest abolitionists, have sufficed to alarm the Whigs of Georgia and South Carolina, whose refusal to vote for him, despite the resolution of the Convention, will probably lead to the nomination of Mr. Webster—now, alas! committed to a pro-slavery course, and gilding its iniquity with professions of zeal for universal liberty, and promises of conversion to free trade. On the other hand, of the Democratic nominee, we are told by the *New York Tribune*—a Whig organ, it must be remembered—"The Union does not contain a bitterer or a more proscriptive pro-slavery hunker than Franklin Pierce. For years he has been foremost in stifling every aspiration for freedom among the 'democracy' of New Hampshire. He insisted that John P. Hale

should be ostracised and crushed because he refused to vote for the annexation of Texas without a stipulation that some part of its immense unsettled territory should be secured for free soil. In all New England, slavery and slave-catching have had no more unscrupulous thick-and-thin servitor than this same Frank Pierce." But he is supposed to be favourable to free-trade with England, and to pacific intervention on behalf of European liberty.

It is clear, then, that slavery is the Marplot of American politics—the indocile element of every combination—the unbidden, Banquo-like guest at every caucus. The silence of leading men respecting it is not less significant than would be their utterances. Their attempts to ignore the question itself are in edifying contrast with their deference to its partisans. Abolition is to the rulers of the United States what Catholic Emancipation was to British kings and statesmen from 1800 to 1829. It has already spoiled more than one fine reputation, is breaking up successive organisations, and renders impossible an imperial policy. It is the palsy of statecraft, and the leprosy of ecclesiasticism. It rendered Kossuth an object of suspicion to one-half the states, and diminished the enthusiasm of the other half. It embitters intercourse with the people of free countries, and exposes to reproach from despotic governments. It prevents America taking her just place—a place of pride and power—among the nations of the earth, and makes her noblest children blush to own their parent. It compels the Northern States to violate the plainest dictates of humanity, and surrender the right of hospitality that belongs even to the Arab's tent. It sets the best citizens at antagonism with the executive, and makes disobedience to law a solemn duty to the most peaceful section of the community. It limits the action of statesmen who seem born to achieve world-wide renown to a pitiful balance of interests—seals up the tomb of Henry Clay with the word "compromise," and brands the majestic brow of Webster with "recreant."

These are mischiefs patent to mere worldly politicians—to men who liberate themselves from principle with a sneer at abstractions, and take pride in sacrificing heart-impulses to public views. But to Christians and philanthropists—to all mankind, indeed, save the few who are subject to local influences—"slavery" is a sound of immeasurable horror. The American may excuse himself, from considerations more or less directly affecting his judgment, the act of holding man as property—but to all beyond the reach of pecuniary interest, or national associations, that act is in itself so enormous a sin, that its most revolting accompaniments are regarded but as its natural fruits. And, happily, it is the feeling and conviction of common men, not the designs of politicians, that ultimately determine the course of nations. Influences are at work among the American people that render impossible the long observance of the present iniquitous compact. The songs of a nation are proverbially the heralds of its laws. The daily reading of the millions is the infallible indication of their future legislation. The circulation of Louis Blanc's "Organization du Travail," and of Lamartine's "Girondists," was at once the sign and the source of the revolutions that commenced in '48. Mrs. Beecher Stowe's unsurpassed production—"Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Negro Life in the Slave States of America"—issuing by hundreds of thousands from the presses of both countries, and making its way to every Anglo-Saxon home, announces and facilitates the advent of a new age of the new world. No one can read that book—every page a picture that rivets and thrills the observer—a book as evidently free from exaggeration as intense in earnestness, without swelling, willingly or unwillingly, the flood of moral sentiment that is now beating against the bulwarks of American slavery; and that threatens to destroy both Church and Union if it be not suffered to cleanse the soil from the stain of human blood.

SPITALFIELDS IN THE COUNTRY.

We have mentioned more than once, with expressions of warm interest, the school and house of refuge set up by Christian munificence, and worked with Christian heroism, in King Edward-street, Spitalfields. The last that we have learned about this mission to the Bedouins of East London, will serve to point a lesson we recently enforced. Yesterday week the teachers and committee took down to Upton Park, by the Eastern Counties railway, 700 boys and girls, of the class from which ragged

* The following are the titles of pamphlets affording considerable and interesting information on the state of the Abolition movement, both in America and England. They are published by Webb and Chapman, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin, and may be had, we believe, of Evans and Abbott, Bristol:—"The National Anti-slavery Society in England and the United States," &c. &c. By E. D. Webb. "Statements respecting the American Abolitionists, by their Opponents and Friends." Compiled by the British and Clinton Ladies' Anti-slavery Society. "An Examination of the Charges of Mr. J. Hale and Mr. Lewis Tappan against the American Anti-slavery Society." By Edward Quincy.

schools are filled and prisons recruited. The park is Mr. H. E. Gurney's. The expense of conveyance and return was paid by Mr. H. E. Gurney. Dinner and tea—ample in quantity, and of a quality that seemed to give unbounded satisfaction to those most concerned—were provided by the same liberal hand. Liberty was given to the 700 to roam about the grounds at will; and the license was exercised with a degree of self-restraint, not surpassed at a Chiswick *fitte*. Only one young urchin so far relapsed into his London habits as to detach a golden pippin from its parent branch; and he redeemed his character by submitting ungrudgingly to the penance imposed by "teacher." Mr. Gurney received an informal but hearty vote of thanks for his hospitality in rounds of cheering as his visitors filed off. He, in common with the teachers and committee, had the substantial pleasure of observing how greatly the condition and demeanour of the children had improved since their last excursion thither—for this is the second time the proprietor of Upton Park has thus made Spitalfields his guest.

ALBION SCHISM IN THE MINISTRY.—It is stated that serious dissensions have already arisen within the Tory camp. Some of its members have made Free-trade professions—others are still Protectionists; and the differences thus originating are said already to indicate the still more serious difficulties which the future can scarcely fail to aggravate.—*Daily News*.

MAJOR W. BARNARD, M.P.—The report of this gentleman's appointment to the Paymastership is premature. Lord Derby has temporarily delegated the duties of that office to the gallant ex-whipper-in.—*Globe*.—[It is very amusing to find the joke of the *Globe* at the expense of the member for North Essex, copied into the *Post* and other journals as a serious article of news.]

MINISTERIAL INTIMIDATION.—The Earl of Derby was possessed of three small houses in Newmarket, Bury, tenanted by an elector named James Rathmel, butcher, and two non-electors, John Burrows, a confectioner, and Thomas Entwistle. During the late election the first was guilty of calling out "Duncan for ever;" the second hung up in his shop a list of voters distasteful to the Peel party; and the third adorned his person with a Duncan rosette. Previous to and throughout the election, it is necessary to state that Lord Derby's agent ranged himself with the supporters of Mr. Peel, and on the 23rd of July, after ample time had been given—and, no doubt, used—to communicate with Lord Derby, the elector and two non-electors abovementioned were each of them served with the usual notice by Thomas Stater, agent on behalf of the Earl of Derby, to quit their tenements at the end of the ensuing week.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—On Saturday the annual distribution of prizes among the pupils of the Junior School took place under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, and before a very large assemblage of the friends of the students. The following is the list of prizes:

GRANZ.—Swinhoe, House, Radcock, J. Solomon, and H. Martin.

LATIN.—Bruck, Swinhoe, Morton, J. Solomon, W. Harrison, House, Elbridge, H. Martin, Chester, Carpenter, J. G. Cole, G. Ulfrey, F. Botter, Drake, Meyrick, Banks, Ormsby, and Hadden.

FRANCE.—Benedict, Chamberlain, H. Martin, Clarendon, House, Shaw, Starling, Grey, Price, J. Gaudry, Ely, Hazell, J. Cooke, and Meyrick.

GERMAN.—A. Arrows, Prentiss, House, and A. Bellamy.

ENGLISH.—A. Arrows, Collard, Shaw, Ely, K. Carpenter, Leidhitter, Hart, Banks, Ormsby, and F. Ryan.

HISTORY.—Chester, H. Martin, Cox, Kowan, H. E. Bridge, Ely, Leidhitter, Collard, and P. Hardy.

GEOGRAPHY.—Cox, Elbridge, R. Bridget, Edward Smith, Sanders, and H. Nathan.

MATHEMATICS.—A. Gaudry, J. Chamberlain, J. Bruck, R. Neave, Peter Cox, Goodman, R. Arrows, Starling, House, Morton, J. Solomon, Prentiss.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—J. Chamberlain, F. M. Needham, Lawrence, Goodman, R. Neave, A. Arrows.

CHEMISTRY.—Bruck, R. Neave, Philip.

ASTRONOMY.—J. Cook, Sanders, Prentiss, R. Noble, J. Mansfield, Leidhitter, Meyrick, Batty, A. Hyatt, F. Ryan.

PERSPECTIVE.—E. Smith, Sanders, Banks, Henndell.

DRAWING.—E. Smith, Swinhoe, Jones, F. Elbridge, Warre, Henndell, Boyd, A. Baker, J. G. White, Carpenter, House.

WRITING.—Meyrick, R. Wilson, T. House, F. Smith, W. Jackson, E. Burton, Gaudry.

GYMNASIUM.—Cassabell, F. Morgan.

GENERAL EXCELLENCE.—A. Samuel, A. Tapp, R. Chamberlain, Carvalho, R. V. Sanders, Grafton, A. Hodnett, A. Charles, R. Worsley, H. Gaudry, A. Jackson, G. Jackson, H. Daddan, J. Smith.

The head master, Dr. Keye, bears testimony to the general good conduct and punctual attendance of the boys throughout the year.

DEATH AND BURIAL OF A GOOD CITIZEN.—On Saturday last, the mortal remains of our highly respected fellow-townsmen, Mr. Thomas Pringle, were interred in the burial-ground at the Independent Chapel. The universal respect exhibited on the occasion exceeded any similar display ever witnessed. The Rev. John Alexander, of Norwich, conducted the funeral service, with great propriety and felicity; and, on the following Sabbath, the same gentleman improved the solemn event in the afternoon. Thus has passed away from us one of our most respected, esteemed, and useful fellow-townsmen, whose memory will long be fragrant in the minds of a very large circle of admiring friends.—*Suffolk Chronicle*.

THE MEMBER FOR VERSITY.

This honourable gentleman—easily recognised, though one of a family very much alike—is finely sketched in the last number of the *Household Words*. Of Verbosity we are only told that it is the best represented place in England. The political whereabouts of the hon. member is thus indicated:—

When he seems to be voting pure white, he may be, in reality, voting jet black. When he says "Yes," it is just as likely as not—or rather more so—that he means "No." This is the statesmanship of our honourable friend. It is in this that he differs from mere unparliamentary men. You may not know what he meant then, or what he means now; but, our honourable friend knows, and did from the first know, both what he meant then, and what he means now; and when he said he didn't mean it then, he did, in fact, say that he means it now. And if you mean to say that you did not then, and do not now, know what he did mean then, or does mean now, our honourable friend will be glad to receive an explicit declaration from you whether you are prepared to destroy the sacred bulwarks of our nationality.

From the fact that out of twelve gentlemen forming the Cabinet supported by the hon. member, no two said the same thing on a very interesting question, it was supposed that our model representative would have a peculiarly difficult part to play on a recent occasion. See how he came out of the difficulty:—

Our honourable friend being come into the presence of his constituents, and having professed with great suavity that he was delighted to see his good friend Tipkisson there, in his working dress—his good friend Tipkisson being an inveterate saddler, who always opposes him, and for whom he has a mortal hatred—made them a brisk, ginger-beery sort of speech, in which he showed them how the dozen noblemen and gentlemen had (in exactly ten days from their coming in) exercised a surprisingly beneficial effect upon the whole financial condition of Europe, had altered the state of the exports and imports for the current half-year, had prevented the drain of gold, had made all that matter right about the glut of the raw material, and had restored all sorts of balances with which the superseeded noblemen and gentlemen had played the dence—and all this, with wheat at so much a quarter, gold at so much an ounce, and the Bank of England discounting bills at so much per cent! He might be asked, he observed in a peroration of great power, what were his principles? His principles were what they always had been. His principles were written in the countenance of the lion and unicorn: were stamped indelibly upon the royal shield which these grand animals supported, and upon the free words of fire which that shield bore. His principles were, Britannia and her sea-king trident! His principles were, commercial prosperity co-existent with perfect and profound agricultural contentment; but short of this he would never stop. His principles were these,—with the addition of his colours nailed to the mast, every man's heart in the right place, every man's eye open, every man's hand ready, every man's mind on the alert. His principles were these, concurrently with a general revision of something—speaking generally—and a possible re-adjustment of something else, not to be mentioned more particularly. His principles, to sum up all in a word, were Hearths and Altars, Labour and Capital, Crown and Sceptre, Elephant and Castle. And now, if his good friend Tipkisson required any further explanation from him, he (our honourable friend) was there, willing and ready to give it.

Tipkisson, who all this time had stood wholly unaffected by this torrent of eloquence, Tipkisson now said that he was a plain man, and that, what he wanted to know was, what "our honourable friend" and the dozen noblemen and gentlemen were driving at. "Our honourable friend" immediately replied, "At the illimitable perspective." It was considered by the whole assembly that this happy statement ought immediately to have settled Tipkisson's business and covered him with confusion; but that implacable person, regardless of the execrations that were heaped upon him from all sides (by which we mean, of course, from our honourable friend's side), persisted in retaining an unmoved countenance, and obstinately retorted that if our honourable friend meant that, he wished to know what that meant? It was in repelling this most objectionable and indecent opposition, that our honourable friend displayed his highest qualifications for the representation of Verbosity.

"My good friend Tipkisson, gentlemen, wishes to know what I mean, when he asks me what we are driving at, and when I candidly tell him, at the illimitable perspective. He wishes (if I understand him) to know what I mean?" "I do!" says Tipkisson, amid cries of "Shame" and "Down with him." "Gentlemen," says our honourable friend, "I will indulge my good friend Tipkisson, by telling him both what I mean and what I don't mean [cheers] and cries of "Give it him!"] Be it known to him, then, and to all whom it may concern, that I do mean altars, hearths, and homes, and that I don't mean mosques and Mahomedan! The effect of this home-thrust was terrific. Tipkisson (who is a Baptist) was hooted down and hustled out, and has ever since been regarded as a Turkish renegade, who contemplates an early pilgrimage to Mecca. Nor was he the only discomfited man. The charge, while it stuck to him, was magically transferred to our honourable friend's opponent, who was represented, in an immense variety of placards as a firm believer in Mahomet; and the men of Verbosity were asked to choose between our honourable friend and the Bible, and our honourable friend's opponent and the Koran. They decided for our honourable friend, and rallied round the illimitable perspective.

The honourable member's eulogist truly adds, that it is particularly creditable to our honourable friend to be always professing in public more anxiety than the whole bunch of bishops about the theological and doxological opinions of every man, woman, and child, in the United Kingdom, seeing that he "was

a disciple of Brahma in his youth, and was a Buddhist when we had the honour of travelling with him a few years ago."

WRECKERS AT THE MOUTH OF THE THAMES.—A "determined attack by wreckers," within sight of her Majesty's squadron at Sheerness, was communicated at Lloyd's, yesterday week, and created no trifling astonishment. On the Saturday night, the schooner "Renown," bound to London from Alloa, went ashore on the Nore sand, settled down, and filled. The master took to the boat with his crew, and made for Sheerness, where they landed at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. The weather subsequently moderating, the mate, with a boat's crew, went off to the wreck, and found it had been taken possession of by the chief boatman of Shoeburyness Coast Guard Station. The mate producing the register, and satisfying the revenue officers, they delivered the wreck up to his charge, and left. The mate then prepared to lighten the vessel, a craft having been engaged to take what stores could be got from her. Presently 10 or 12 boats came alongside, and the men, under the plea of rendering the schooner assistance, boarded her. A few moments of their work sufficed to show the character of their intentions. They produced their axes, and commenced cutting away right and left. The officer and his hands, finding their remonstrances disregarded, took to the taffrail, out of the way of the gang. Intelligence of the attack reaching the ears of the Admiral, at Sheerness, the "African" steam-vessel, under the command of Lieutenant Bullock, with a body of marines on board, was instantly despatched. On the appearance of the steamer, the wreckers made a precipitate rush to the Essex shore. A smart chase ensued, and two of the boats were captured, with some of the stores which had been removed from the wreck, and which were delivered over to the receiver of droits. When the "African" had left, on the tide going down, the boatmen again hastened to her, and resumed the pillage. This being communicated to the Admiral, the "Wildfire" steamer was despatched, with orders to mount guard over the vessel. She did so, till the vessel went down.—The affair has produced no small commotion along the coast. Some of the boatmen have issued a statement in explanation of their conduct, but it does not notice the interference of the Government vessels, the caution given them as to the manner of obtaining salvage, and their returning to the wreck after they had been dispersed by the "African." They declare that they turned to, with the mate's consent, to save as much of the cargo and stores as possible, for the interest of all parties concerned, remained by the wreck for such purposes, working up to their middle in water for five hours, and succeeded in saving 116 cases of bottles, the whole of the sails, anchors, chains, spars, and tackle, and proceeded with the whole for Southend, where, on their arrival, the materials were handed over to the authorities, and officially taken charge of by them. There seems, also, to be some difference of opinion as to the conduct of the men in the minds of the representatives of Lloyd's at Southend and Sheerness. The officer of the former port, in his report of the disaster to the schooner, records the amount of salvage brought in by the boatmen from the wreck, but makes no mention of the interference of the Government steamers, although it must have been clearly observable from that place.

FATAL STREAM BOAT ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, a few minutes before 6 o'clock the Herne Bay Company's steam packet, "Father Thames," was coming up the pool at full speed on her way to Fresh Wharf, when she came up with a boat containing five ballast getters and a lighterman, who were crossing the stream from the south to the north side of the river. Captain Greenland, the master of the "Father Thames," immediately stopped his engines and called to the men to pull over, but being seized with a sudden panic two of them in the stern of the boat jumped up, caught hold of the oars rowed by two others, and pulled the boat's stern. This brought them right athwart the steamer's bow, and they were swamped in an instant. By several wherries and a Thames police galley four of the boat's crew were almost immediately taken up. A fifth was carried down by the tide. The sixth got entangled in one of the paddle-wheels of the steamer, and when rescued he was quite insensible, but after restorative means had been applied for about two hours, he began to exhibit some signs of life.

COMMISSION ON THE STOCKPORT RIOTS.—Mr. Potter, one of the newly elected members for Limerick city, has, it appears, been pleased to appoint himself a commissioner for inquiring into the origin of the riots; and the result of his voluntary labours is thus specified in the *Examiner*, a Roman Catholic journal:—

We understand the hon. gentleman has ascertained that the attack made on the Catholics there was the result of a conspiracy and arrangement deliberately entered on. That it was by arrangement the police were absent from the town and the military without command; and it is significant that since then the head police constable has resigned, and the officer in command of the army has sold out.

GIVING LEG BAIL.—One Gould, a blacksmith, was taken before the magistrates one day last week, at Manningtree, charged with felony, and committed for trial. There being no lock-up house in that locality, the prisoner was chained by the leg to a post in a stable; and, during the temporary absence of the constable, contrived to drag the staple from the post and effect his escape, but was afterwards recaptured.

THE PRINCIPALITY AND HER PRESS.

A new Liberal paper is announced for Wales—one which promises to become an organ of the Dissenters of the Principality, at the same time that it represents local and general interests. The new aspirant for public favour is to be called the *Monmouth Herald*, or the *Star of Gwent*, and is to appear on the 21st inst. The profession of principles is summed up as follows:—

"The *Monmouth Herald* will advocate reciprocity in Free-trade as a right; Financial Reform, extension and re-arrangement of the Franchise, Protection to the Voter, and the abolition or re-adjustment of the Income-tax, will be cordially supported; whilst from time to time, as other questions arise, the *Monmouth Herald* will prove itself an honest, consistent, and earnest Liberal. In Ecclesiastical matters, although ever ready to do justice to the Established Church, it will encourage every legitimate effort to eradicate the evils which have arisen within the Church; and will expose the abuses which occasion those efforts, believing that the whole political structure of the Establishment calls for a sweeping reform. Wales has especial reason to complain of the position of her Church. On one side are the mass of the people, separate and apart—on the other, the Church, and the funds supplied for the purposes of religious ministration; and on this subject the *Monmouth Herald* will perseveringly claim 'Justice to Wales.' In all political matters, both of Church and State, the course of the *Monmouth Herald* will be that of perfect independence."

The strange fact, that while an immense majority of the Welsh people are Dissenters and Liberals, the bulk of her representatives are Tories, lately excited the pointed remarks of Mr. Cobden, and furnished him with a powerful argument for the ballot. Now that a trial of that remedy for landlord coercion seems approaching, we trust that the new organ of Welsh Dissenters will stimulate them to earnest and sustained efforts for their political emancipation. There is a wide field for our contemporary's efforts, and we heartily wish him success in the enterprise on which he has embarked. We are persuaded that, by the exercise of a free franchise and by judicious teaching on the part of the press, the Dissenters of Wales may, in future, prove valuable auxiliaries in advancing the cause of civil freedom and religious equality, instead of a political beacon to warn us of the near neighbourhood of Toryism and High Church ascendancy.

PAUPERISM AND ITS COST IN MANCHESTER.—At the present time, while there is a weekly average of 3,418 persons less in receipt of relief than in January last, there is a reduction in the cost equivalent to a saving of more than £10,000 per year. This enormous reduction is not, however, wholly attributable to the reduction in the number of paupers; for while, at the former period, the average weekly cost of out-door paupers was 2s. 6d. per head, it is now only 2s. 2d. per head. The reduction in the cost of maintenance, of 3d. per head, is also due to a combined influence—the cheapness of food, and the extension of the system, of giving relief in kind instead of in money.

BURSTING OF A BALLOON.—The proprietor of the New Globe Pleasure-grounds, Mile-and-road, had announced for several weeks "A grand aerostatic gala," for Wednesday evening last. The balloon (Mr. Coxwell's) was 60 feet in height, and capable of containing 20,000 feet of gas. Some difficulty arose in controlling it, as it swayed a great deal, in consequence of the high wind which prevailed during the afternoon. Several persons had engaged seats to accompany Mr. Coxwell in his trip, but, three minutes before their departure, the balloon suddenly burst with a loud noise, and was so much torn and injured that it was impossible for the ascent to take place that evening.

INTELLIGENCE OF INTERESTING PERSONS.—The unfortunate Captain Atchery, who has a mania for disturbing courts of justice and public meetings, was ejected by force from the Court of Chancery on Friday, where he had intruded himself on the Chancellor's attention as *amicus curiae* on behalf of an Indian chief, who had been led to suppose that he had some ground for petitioning the court.—Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived in Kingstown on Thursday evening. The noble viscount will proceed to Cork to visit the Exhibition, after which he will make a tour of his Irish estates, and return to England before the close of August.—The superintendence of the education of the young Christian Princess of Coorg has been transferred from Mrs. Drummond to Viscountess Hardinge, who will assume the charge after the departure of the Rajah, which is at present fixed for the autumn.—On the 20th inst. died, at the advanced age of 73, Mr. William Lennie, author of the English Grammar and other works which bear his name.

THIRD-CLASS RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—In an excursion-train on the South-Eastern line last Wednesday, an unfortunate passenger happened to lean over, and his head was smashed by collision with an iron pillar. The coroner's jury found a verdict of "Accidental Death," and accompanied their finding with the following:—"And we cannot separate without expressing our surprise and regret that so little care and attention is paid to the safety of persons travelling in the South-Eastern Railway Company's third-class carriages."

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

There were 88 public and 146 local and other acts passed in the late session of Parliament.

IMPORTANT NEW COMMON LAW ACT.—THE COMMON LAW PROCEDURE ACT.—This important act, the longest statute of the late session, containing 286 clauses and a number of forms, will make considerable alterations in the practice of common law courts. It is entitled, "An Act to amend the Process, Practice, and mode of Pleading in the Superior Courts of Common Law at Westminster, and in the Superior Courts of the Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham." The measure was framed on the first report of the Common Law Commissioners. It is declared by the preamble that the process, practice, and mode of pleading in the Superior Courts of Common Law at Westminster may be rendered more simple and speedy. The act is divided into several branches—writs for the commencement of actions, joinder of parties, joinder of causes of actions, pleadings in general, declarations, pleas, and subsequent pleadings, examples of pleading, judgment by default, and ascertaining the amount to be recovered, notice of trial, inquiry and countermand, judgment for not proceeding to trial, *Nisi Pruis record*, jury and jury process, admission of documents, executions, proceedings to revive, death, marriage, and bankruptcy, arrest of judgment and judgment *non obstante veredicto*, error, ejection, and the effect of injunctions. There are several provisions on each of these subjects, and there are forms in the schedule annexed to be used in carrying the act into force. Among the important alterations made by this act, rules to plead and demand of pleas are abolished; the signature of counsel to pleadings are abolished; *Nisi Pruis* records are not to be sealed or passed. Some alterations are made as to juries and jury process. Jury processes are abolished, and precepts by judges of assize are to be issued to summon jurors for civil as well as for criminal trials. With respect to proceedings by ejection, "a writ shall be issued directed to the persons in possession by name, and to all persons entitled to defend the possession of the property claimed, which property shall be described in the writ with reasonable certainty." Henceforth "John Doe and Richard Roe" will not be named in actions of ejection. Among other benefits conferred by this act, appearances by plaintiffs for defendants are discontinued, and final judgment is to be signed by default of appearance of the writ in a special form. This act will materially lessen the costs in common law actions, and prevent the delay that has so frequently occurred. There is a difference of opinion in the profession as to the operation of the act. It is considered by some that it further "cuts up the profession," as it is termed, and by others that it will bring considerable business before the common law courts. This act will come into operation on the 24th of August next.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.—An act was passed at the end of the late session, "to legalize the formation of Industrial and Provident Societies." It is intended by this act that societies of working men may be established for attaining the objects of the Friendly Societies Acts by means of joint trade, except banking. The rules of such societies are to be framed in accordance with the act. The funds are not to be invested with the National Debt Commissioners, and societies established before the passing of the act shall come under its provisions as soon as they shall conform to the provisions thereof. As to the liability of members, it is provided, that "nothing in this or the said recited act (Friendly Societies' Act) shall be construed to restrict in any wise the liability of the members of such society established under or by virtue of this act, or claiming the benefit thereof, to the lawful debts and engagements of such society, provided always that no person shall be liable for the debts or engagements of any such society after the expiration of two years from his ceasing to be a member of the same." The act is to be cited as the "Industrial and Provident Societies' Act, 1852."

THE NEW METROPOLITAN BURIAL ACT.—This act, which became operative on the 1st ult., when it received the Royal assent, contains 54 clauses. It is entitled "An Act to amend the Laws concerning the Burial of the Dead in the Metropolis," and was passed in consequence of the failure of "the Metropolitan Interments Act, 1850," which it repeals. It is now provided, that on the representation of the Secretary of State, her Majesty in Council may order the discontinuance of burials in any part of the metropolis, which order is not to extend to the burial-grounds of Quakers or Jews, unless expressly included. After such an order in Council for discontinuance of burials it is to be deemed a misdemeanor to bury therein. There is a saving of certain rights to bury in vaults, &c., and also as to cemeteries mentioned in the schedule annexed to the act, and in new burial-grounds or cemeteries hereafter to be provided with the approbation of the Secretary of State. There is an exception as to St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. No new burial ground or cemetery (parochial or non-parochial) is to be provided and used in the metropolis, or within two miles of any part thereof, without the previous approval of the Secretary of State. In any parish in the metropolis, on the requisition of ten or more ratepayers, that the place of burial is "insufficient or dangerous to health," a vestry may be called to determine whether a burial-ground shall be provided under this act, and, if agreed upon, then a "burial board" is to be formed to carry out this act, and to act in the manner prescribed by the

several clauses for the benefit of the public concern in the burial of the dead.

ALTERATION IN THE LAW RELATING TO THE ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF COUNTY-RATES.—By an act passed in the last session of Parliament, the 15th and 16th Victoria, cap. 81, some important alterations are made in the law relating to the assessment and collection of county-rates, and all preceding statutes, 11 in number, in force on the subject are consolidated into one act. By clause 2, justices of the peace at Quarter Sessions are empowered to appoint a committee for the purpose of preparing a basis or standard for assessing the county-rates, and, after such basis or standard shall have been agreed upon, and confirmed by the justices at General Quarter Sessions, the same, by clause 16, is to be deemed legal and valid to all intents and purposes. By clause 26, a change is made in the mode of collecting and paying over to the treasurer of the county the county-rates, which is no longer to be done by the overseers, but, except in cases where the high constables are empowered to collect such rates, the precepts are to be directed to the guardians of the poor of every union of parishes, stating the sum assessed on each parish, which sum the guardians are required to raise and pay by the time required, and in the manner stated; and, by clause 29, if any parish within such union shall neglect, or be unable to pay, the amount at which it is assessed by the time required, and the same be paid by the other parishes in the same union, the defaulting parish is mulcted in an additional shilling for every ten required of it, which additional sum is to be applied in the same manner as the county-rate. By clause 50, an account of the receipt and expenditure of the county-rates in each county is to be annually transmitted, by the county treasurer, to the Secretary of State, and laid before Parliament.

FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Friday morning, about a quarter past 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. E. F. Prache, Sherrard-street, Golden-square. A female living in the house, being subject to asthma, had been recommended by her medical attendant to smoke tobacco. She accordingly took a lighted pipe into bed, whilst smoking it fell asleep, and let the burning tobacco fall upon the bedding. The woman fortunately succeeded in escaping; and the fire was extinguished, but not until considerable damage had been done.—About one o'clock, information reached the brigade stations that a fire had broken out about five hours previously, and was then burning, in the soap works of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, No. 1, Coleman-street, Wapping-wall. The engines and firemen were immediately despatched to the spot, when it was ascertained that the heat from one of the furnaces had set fire to some of the heavy bond timbers behind the coppers on the first floor. The firemen, by cutting the brick-work away, were enabled to extinguish the fire, and thereby prevent a fearful conflagration.—Shortly after, and in the same neighbourhood, a fire of a very distressing character occurred. A young woman, who was suffering from illness, had been recommended to be rubbed over with an embrocation consisting of various ingredients, one of which was spirit of turpentine. To mix the various articles together, it was necessary to boil the whole, which was being done by a young woman named Lark, when the mixture boiled over. An immense sheet of flame shot forth from the grate, and rolling over the floor fired in succession sundry articles of furniture, and before the unfortunate creature could leave the room she became encircled in fire. Several persons living in the house ran to her assistance, but were unable to get the fire extinguished until nearly every particle of apparel was consumed on her person, and her body so seriously burned that the flesh peeled off when touched. The unfortunate creature lingered only a few hours.—On Sunday morning a fire broke out on the premises of a book and tool dealer, New-cut, Lambeth. Owing to the inflammable nature of the stock the fire soon had a fast hold. A melancholy accident befel policeman Ireland. In endeavouring to save the lives of the inmates, he had mounted on the woodwork built out from the shop, to enable him to reach the first floor window, but the smoke was so thick that, not seeing his way clearly, he fell through a skylight into the street below. He was found to have sustained a severe fracture of the leg, besides being internally injured and much bruised.—About the same time, two other fires occurred, attended with destruction of property, and one, unfortunately, with a loss of human life. One happened on the premises of a cheesemonger, Grundy-street, Poplar, and the other, in the premises of a greengrocer and fruiterer, James street, Kensington, where slept George Hardiman, a boy thirteen years of age. All attempts to get him at proved futile. He was at last taken out burned almost as black as a coal.

ELOPEMENT FROM LIVERPOOL.—A gentleman, a married man, with a family, has run away in company with a handsome young widow, well known as the proprietress of one of the leading hotels in the immediate vicinity of the Liverpool Exchange. The gentleman is one of the wealthiest of the "merchant princes" of Liverpool, and some time ago added to that position the character of "lord and master" of an "old ancestral hall" in a neighbouring county.

THE BSCOTIAN'S QUARTERLY RETURN.—The quarterly return was published on Thursday, by authority of the Registrar-General. The general results of the return are satisfactory; the marriages exceed the average number, the births are above, the deaths are but slightly above, the average of the seasons.

ANNIVERSARY OF NEGRO EMANCIPATION.

A crowded meeting was held on Monday evening, at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, for the purpose of commemorating the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, and of keeping before the British public the slavery of the United States. A considerable number of ladies were present. Amongst the gentlemen on the platform were the Rev. William Douglas, of Philadelphia, who, a perfect negro, is also an Episcopal clergyman; Mr. Phillips, late a candidate in the Liberal interest for the representation of Stafford; Mr. William Wells Brown, a fugitive slave from the Southern States of America; and Mr. Francis Kellogg, of Massachusetts. Mr. George Thompson was unanimously called to the chair. He opened the business by stating that the present meeting was suggested by Mr. William Wells Brown, who, as a fugitive slave from the Southern States of America, felt deeply that gratitude was due to the British Government and the British people, for their joint acts in abolishing the stain of slavery from the British dominions.

Mr. Phillips moved the first resolution, to the effect—

That the meeting viewed with the liveliest satisfaction and gratitude the great Legislative Act of 1833, which took effect on the 1st of August, 1834, by which slaveholding was declared unlawful. Liberty was proclaimed to 800,000 victims of manstealing and oppression, and an example thereby set to all other nations to abolish the inhuman system of personal slavery.

The Rev. William Douglas seconded the resolution. He, in an eloquent speech, depicted the horrors of slavery, powerfully advocated its abolition, expressed his deep regret that the star-spangled banner of the United States should be stained by the unchristian traffic, and, in his language and demeanour, gave proof that "the man of colour" is qualified by nature for freedom, and to take his place with the white man in civilized society.

Mr. Francis Kellogg, a native American, moved the second resolution. He said he was a thorough Abolitionist. He gave the highest praise to England for having swept the stain of slavery from her statute-book, and wished that his own country—which he most dearly loved—would follow the example thus nobly and justly set her. He drew a picture of the horrors of slavery in the Southern States of America, which he illustrated by many painful, moving, and saddening examples. He indicated, in a marked and regretful manner, the ill-feeling which the question of slaveholding is begetful of in the United States, between the advocates and supporters of its abolition on the one hand, and the slaveowners and dealers on the other; and showed that the antagonism thus going on was a source of great internal weakness to the Union. He affirmed that the late celebrated Henry Clay had lost his election to the Presidency of the United States by having, in his adherence to the aristocratic slave-advocating party in America, declared in the American Senate, that "what the law declared property"—namely, the slave—"was property." In like manner did Daniel Webster, another of America's otherwise great men, lose his election to the Presidency; and thus, he said, were the people distracted, and set one class against another, by the unhappy question. Having expatiated on the horrors of the system, and shown how injurious it is proving to the legitimate commercial and trading interests of the country, he concluded by congratulating himself as an American in being present at such a meeting as the present, by imploring the people of England to persevere in the good work, in the success of which they so generously sympathized, and by proposing a resolution to the effect—

That this meeting deplores the existence of slavery, and the domestic slave-trade in other countries, and especially in the United States of America, and would convey to the transatlantic brethren who are labouring in the cause of immediate emancipation, an assurance of deep sympathy with them in their sublime conflict, and the encouragement afforded by the triumph achieved in this kingdom, that their struggle, though long continued, will be ultimately crowned with success.

Mr. William Wells Brown, in seconding the resolution, touched feelingly on his own condition and that of his daughters, who, though coloured, and would be excluded from the school in the United States, were now being trained in the Home and Colonial School for teachers, and who were promised situations in this country if they were not permitted to return to their native land. The emancipation of the slaves of the West Indies would go down to posterity as one of the noblest deeds of the British nation. It was an act that was not local or temporary, but belonged to all ages and to all countries—an act as lofty as truth, as universal as humanity. The first of August, 1834, marked the entrance of an element into modern politics of a peculiar character, namely, the civilization and addition to the human family of 800,000 pieces of property. Too much could not be said in praise of the noble spirits who brought about that event, and their names would go down to the future as monuments of British philanthropy. He felt as deeply as any one the shame that attached to his own country by its support of slavery. For the progress of Christianity, the spread of knowledge, the increase of benevolent and philanthropic feelings, and the diffusion of liberal principles, had created throughout the world a feeling adverse to chattel slavery, which was constantly expressing itself in the language of warning, encouragement, and rebuke. He thought it strange, indeed, that the United States—the boasted land of freedom—prided itself upon its Declaration of Independence, its doctrine of equality, its free political institutions, its love of universal liberty, its educated and enlightened population, its numerous ecclesiastical bodies, untrammelled by state con-

nexion, its efforts for the diffusion of the Scriptures, and its many and powerful organizations for the promotion and promulgation of the faith of the Gospel throughout the world, should keep more than three millions of its own citizens in the most degrading state of slavery. It was not enough that America should boast of her Declaration of Independence, and call herself the first nation in the world. A name was a mere nothing. Rome was a despotism under Nero, so she was under the Triumvirate. Athens was a despotism under the Thirty Tyrants, and she was the same when she professed to be free. The slaves of Rome and Athens were few in comparison with the slaves of America. Denied a home and protection in his own country for himself and his daughters, he felt glad they and himself were free on the soil of Britain.

The resolution was carried unanimously, after which, a vote of thanks having been passed to the Rev. William Douglas, Mr. Kellogg, and the Chairman, the meeting, which was as enthusiastic as numerous, separated.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

During the first two days of last week a conference of delegates from the various bodies engaged in practical co-operation, was held in a new hall, attached to the premises of the Working Tailors' Association, in Castle-street, Oxford-street. The conference was called by the council of the Society for Promoting Working Men's Associations, of which the Rev. Professor Maurice is president. There were delegates present from sixteen associations, and a great number of other associations were represented by letter. Among those present were the Rev. C. Kingsley (author of "Alton Locke"), Rev. S. Hansard, E. Neale, Esq., J. M. Ludlow, Esq., T. Hughes, Esq., F. J. Furnival, Esq., Mr. Lloyd Jones, Mr. W. Newton (the late candidate for the Tower Hamlets), Mr. W. Cooper, and other advocates of co-operation. Mr. J. M. Ludlow said the legal recognition of these societies, by the passing of the Industrial and Provident Societies Act last session, had placed them in an entirely new and much more satisfactory position. It was desirable that they should thoroughly understand the facilities given them by that act, and be prepared to avail themselves of them in an intelligent and business-like manner, and the promoters looked upon this as only the commencement of a series of periodical conferences to be held with that object.

The first business was to receive the reports of the delegates as to the position of the bodies they represented, from which it appeared they were, generally speaking, highly successful in a pecuniary point of view, though they had to struggle against considerable difficulties, in consequence of the want of legal protection, and other causes now partially surmounted. The moral benefits derived from association was a prominent theme with all the speakers. Mr. W. Cooper stated that the Working Tailors' Association had recently commenced a new establishment in the Westminster-road, intended for an inferior description of goods, but the prices paid to the workpeople were two-thirds more than those by the slope-dealers, and the goods sold were as cheap. They were already taking £70 a week, and felt confident of success, to the great improvement of a class of exceedingly hard-worked and ill-used people. Mr. T. Hughes explained that the first and greatest benefit conferred by the act of last session was, that societies enrolled under its provisions could sell to any one, and sue and be sued in the name of its officers. The second benefit was that a tribunal was provided to which defaulters could be brought up, and by which disputes could be summarily and inexpensively settled. The awards of the arbitrators could be enforced as judgments of the courts of law. At present each member of an association could pledge its goods and credit, and take its money without any effectual remedy. This was provided against by the new act, registration under which could be secured as under the old Friendly Societies Act by the payment of a fee of one guinea to Mr. Tidd Pratt, the certifying barrister. Mr. Hughes concluded by moving that it was desirable that all stores and associations should be registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act. The resolution was agreed to, with an addition, proposed by Mr. Furnival, to the effect that a short statement of the advantages to be derived by enrolment under the act, be drawn up and sent to the different co-operative bodies. It was also agreed that model rules, in accordance with the act, should be prepared and enrolled for the guidance of all co-operative societies which may wish to avail themselves of its provisions. Several other resolutions, tending to consolidate and extend the movement, were unanimously adopted.

In the evening, a festival, to celebrate the passing of the act, took place in the hall, at which upwards of 500 persons were present. Addresses were delivered by Professor Maurice, the Rev. C. Kingsley, Mr. T. Hughes, Mr. Ludlow, Mr. W. Newton, Mr. W. Cooper, and M. Louis Blanc. In the course of the proceedings, an address and a handsome silver inkstand were presented to Professor Maurice, by the Working Men's Association, as a testimony of their esteem and gratitude for his benevolent exertions as their President. M. Louis Blanc, who was present as a visitor, and was loudly called for, delivered a short and energetic address in excellent English.

ANOTHER MANIAC MATRICIDE.

A counterpart to the horrible crime committed some time since in Lambeth, has taken place at Printon, near Birkenhead. A mother has been murdered by the hand of her own son, while sleeping by the side of another son, a lad of only nine years old, the head being nearly severed from the body by one frightful gash of a razor, and the body immediately buried in the garden.

The deceased, Mrs. Thomas, a widow, resided with her three sons; William, the eldest, and the perpetrator of the horrid deed, being about 22; Joseph, from 19 to 20; and Samuel, the lad before referred to, about 9 or 10 years of age.

On Saturday night William and Joseph had been drinking together until ten o'clock, when William returned home, leaving his younger brother behind. He told his mother to go to bed, as he would remain up until Joe returned. It is supposed that immediately on her proceeding up stairs her son went into the garden and dug a grave, and having returned to the house, armed himself with a razor, a heavy bladed black-handled instrument, the little boy was awakened by what appeared to him to be his mother falling violently against him, and on opening his eyes he discovered his elder brother engaged in the act of murdering her. He screamed out in his fright, but the murderer took him up in his arms, told him not to make a noise, and having carried him to the bed usually occupied by the two elder brothers, kissed him twice, and left him, saying he would attend to him presently. He must then have returned to the bleeding form of his murdered mother; tied her hands together with a hand-kerchief, wrapped her up in the counterpane, bound a rope round her waist, and carried her down stairs, through the kitchen or scullery, over a wicket gate leading to the garden, up some high and almost perpendicular stone steps, to the grave which he had dug, and the soil of which he trod down as hard, and apparently as firm, as the other ground surrounding it.

On approaching the house, Joseph was somewhat alarmed at seeing a light in the garden, and called out, "Halloa, what are you doing there with a candle?" The murderer replied, "Is that you, Joe?" His brother answered, "Yes. Where is mother?" "Oh," rejoined the unhappy man, "I've killed her, and buried her in the garden. She's better off now." Horrified at the confession, Joseph snatched the candle from his brother's hand, and rushed into the house and to his mother's room. The ceiling and walls were stained with the blood, and near the bed was the razor with which the fatal wound had been inflicted.

The neighbours were speedily alarmed, and several men secured the murderer, for the purpose of taking him to a place of safety. He, however, remained quiet, saying, "There need not be two or three of you to take me; I will go quietly;" and afterwards adding, "I should like to be fine at the trial;" and wanted to put on his best clothes. The muscular strength which the man exercised in carrying the body must have been herculean. Yet he appears to be but slimly built, while the deceased was a fine stout woman, and it required the united exertions of three men to carry the body from the garden to the kitchen. Mrs. Thomas was forty-eight years of age, and the mother of eleven children, several daughters being out at service.

At the examination and inquest these facts were deposed to; it further appeared that the prisoner's insanity was known to his friends. He was at once committed for trial.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning an accident occurred at the Radford colliery, near Nottingham, the property of Lord Middleton, by which four men will be maimed for life, if, indeed, they survive. The engine of No. 2 pit was drawing up the men in question when the rope broke, after they had been raised some fifteen or sixteen yards, though no weight was attached thereto beyond the coal-wagon and its occupants. After the lapse of about half an hour, the sufferers were then brought to the surface. One of them is a smith, and had been into the pit for the purpose of shoeing the horses, mules, and asses, which are seldom brought out except in case of sickness or death. It is to be feared that the accident is entirely the result of recklessness. The rope had been a year and a half in use, and could not sustain even light weights. It is the talk of the village that the colliers had for some time past suffered themselves to be raised and lowered by the defective rope with fear and trembling, and had more than once remonstrated against its use, but without their remonstrances being heeded. Only one moment before it snapped, and the poor fellows were hurled to the bottom, one of them exclaimed, "Oh! if this rope should break!" It is also said that one of the engineers cut off a piece of the chafed cable after the accident, and destroyed it, so that it may not be forthcoming when required by the coroner or the Government inspector.

GOLD IN THE SUFFOLK HILLS!—We have been informed upon credible authority, that yesterday a quantity of gold quartz was discovered between Hadleigh and Baxford. A labourer was employed digging upon Friar's-hill, when, seeing something glitter, his attention was directed to what he had raised. He took a large portion to a silversmith's shop, when it was tested and found to contain pure gold. The report of such a discovery threw the town of Hadleigh into commotion, and a general rush was made to the "diggings."—*Ipswich Journal.*

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

"*Son Altesse*" (the new Strasburg title) President Louis Napoleon has made several changes in his Cabinet. M. Casabianca has retired on the golden dignity of a Senator, being superseded as Minister of State by M. Fould, whose monetary skill and influence are increasingly necessary. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who gained goodwill as Ambassador at this Court, has been made Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Marquess de Turgot, who had flattered himself that he should be advanced to the post from which M. Casabianca retires, is put off with a seat in the Senate. There are some minor changes; but the recall of M. Fould the *Moniteur* signalizes as completing the conditions of stability. So soon as it was known, the public funds rose nearly 1½ per cent. MM. De Persigny and De Maupas, who have never been upon very cordial terms with M. Fould, are said to be particularly jealous of his influence. It is understood that he will be the real Minister of Finance, although M. Bineau will continue to be so nominally. The Cabinet is now divided into two parties, of which the leaders on the one side are MM. De Persigny and De Maupas, and, on the other, MM. Fould, Drouyn de Lhuys, and Magne. The influence of De Persigny and De Maupas is on the decline; and reports are in circulation of unpleasant scenes between the Chief of the State and the first of these Ministers.

With respect to the elections of the members of the Councils General, it appears that, although the Government has used every means in its power to prevent opposition candidates from taking the field, some have contrived to appear, and a few will undoubtedly be elected. But the great embarrassment to the Government is from the number who abstain from voting. A candidate, to be duly elected, must not only have an absolute majority of the votes given, but one-fourth of the whole of the electors on the roll. Now, at Montpellier, out of 13,441 electors, only 4,563 took part in the ballot, and at Toulouse, although the thirty-six candidates proposed by the Government were elected, because the authorities succeeded in preventing the Opposition from bringing forward candidates, the number of voters was only 8,000 out of 24,007. In these two towns it was the Republicans who refused to take part in the election; but in other parts of France the Legitimists are abstaining in greater numbers than was expected.

The *Indépendance Belge* has been stopped at the post, in consequence of a letter from M. Odilon Barrot having appeared in it addressed to the electors of the Aisne. The following passage has an interest beyond the locality:—

Now that on the ruins of the Constitutional and Parliamentary Government of my country is founded, not in the form of temporary and incidental dictatorship, but as a permanent Government, the most absolute power that perhaps exists in the world—now that France, traversing the fatal circles around which she has been turning for sixty years past, has again passed from the most excessive liberty to authority the most concentrated and the most devoid of all serious control—when the deceitful forms of universal suffrage and of popular assemblies, with the absence of all free discussion, of all possible assembling, of all previous concert between the electors, leave to the candidates indicated by the authorities the secure chance of success, and do not seem to have been maintained but only to mark the false semblance of liberty, the sad and humiliating realities of despotism—what co-operation can you require of me for such a Government? What good could I do? The implicit adhesion which I should give, by my oath, to the destruction of our dear and old liberties, would it not effect ten times more evil than any good resulting from my presence in the Council-General? The good that we have commenced in the canton of Crécy has made sufficient advance to make it almost a matter of indifference, so far as regards our material interests, whether I remain or do not remain your representative in the Council-General. And as to the public and moral interests, believe me, it is much better for us all that I should maintain our faith in liberty, and fidelity to our liberal banner. It is much better, when it is everywhere proclaimed that France is not worthy of that liberty she has followed amidst so many vicissitudes, earned by so many sacrifices, that there should still be men who persist in believing her worthy of it. I ought, and I desire to be, one of those men, should I die before I see my hopes realized.

The funeral of Marshal Exelmans took place yesterday week, in the Church of the Invalides. The hearse, drawn by six horses, was followed by a white horse—the animal which caused the marshal's death. The corners of the pall were held by Marshal Vaillant, and Generals Magne, St. Arnaud, and Laureston. The bands played funeral symphonies and the artillery fired salvos during the ceremony. The door of the church, the porch, and interior of the chapel, were hung with black cloth, embroidered in silver with the arms and initials of the Marshal. Upon a series of scutcheons were inscribed the various battles in which he had figured. Decorated non-commissioned officers surrounded the coffin, which lay in the midst of burning tapers. The President of the Republic arrived at twelve o'clock in an open carriage. He wore the uniform of a general, and was accompanied by his entire military household. Among the mourners present were the Archbishop of Paris, Prince Jerome Bonaparte, Prince Murat, all the Ministers, M. Baroche, the members of the *corps diplomatique*, senators, deputies, and councillors of State, generals, and several officers and soldiers of the Imperial army in their old uniforms. The soldiers filed past the hearse in the order of the number of their regiments. At half-past two the ceremony was concluded, and the body was removed to the interior of the Invalides, to be lowered into the vault, where

many Governors of the Invalides and Marshals of France are interred.

The next day was interred, with less of pomp, General Gouraud, another well-known General of the Empire. He was one of the aides-de-camp of the Emperor, and, during the reign of Louis Philippe, was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and Colonel of one of the Legions of the National Guards of Paris. He died at his residence in Paris on Sunday evening. He was one of the Generals to whom Napoleon, after his fall, dictated a portion of his memoirs; and it will be recollected that a very angry correspondence took place between him and Sir Walter Scott, in consequence of the latter having insinuated, in his "Life of Napoleon," that General Gouraud, who had accompanied the Emperor as his friend and confidant, had ended in becoming a spy on his actions, in the interests of the English Government. Gen. Gouraud held the office of aide-de-camp in the household of Louis Philippe.

It is stated that the marriage of the President of the Republic is decided. The only objection—that of a difference of religion—is, it appears, in course of removal, as the illustrious lady is receiving instruction preparatory to her becoming a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

The preachers of the Wesleyan Chapel in Paris have received orders to suspend their French service. Sent by the prefect to the commissaire of their quarter, the order was communicated to them by the latter. The prefect brings forward the law of Germinal, Year X., which forbids foreigners to preach: only he forgets two things—first, that this regulation only regards pastors of the National Church paid by the State; and, second, that the Court of Cassation, in November, 1851, and the Court of Riom, on January 14, 1852, acknowledged and solemnly consecrated the right of foreigners to preach. The Wesleyan ministers replied that the prefect was in error—that their right of preaching could not be contested—and that they would make use of their right on Sunday next as usual. It is probable that the Prefect de Police will see that he has gone too far.

The Naples Correspondent of the *Daily News* gives what he designates, "a new programme of the Jesuits for the persecution of Protestants in Italy." It is intended to press for the removal of all Protestant places of worship beyond the gates of the Italian cities. They are not to be allowed, as at present, to be attached to the British embassies. Italians are to be prevented from associating with foreigners, especially English;—a move already begun in Naples. No more Swiss Protestants are to be enrolled in the legions which support the Italian princes. Education is not to be allowed to Protestant youth throughout the Peninsula; and all books which even indirectly refer to the Reformation are to be prohibited.

A letter from Rome, of the 15th, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, states, that several persons suspected of carrying on a political correspondence with Paris have been arrested at Rome, in consequence of information received from the French police department.

The editor of the *Gazette of the People* (Turin) has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment and a fine of £20, for an article written some time ago in favour of mixed marriages, in which he said difference of religion ought not to form an impediment to marriage, when the conduct of the parties was irreproachable.

The attention of our metropolis—says a letter from Berlin, dated July 25—is at this moment quite drawn away from politics, and directed to the *Victoria regia*, which has now, for the first time, been brought to blow here, and is to be seen in no less than three horticultural establishments.

A German paper, confirming the announcement of a meeting to take place in August between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, at Ischl, declares that the object of the interview is more probably the question of the marriage of the young Austrian monarch than any political question.

Financial affairs still hold the first place in the minds of the Austrian Ministry. One measure in contemplation is that of placing in the hands of the Government the funds belonging to the orphans. This can only be considered as a disguised loan. Those funds amount to 250 millions, of which Vienna alone claims 43 millions.

A letter from Vienna, of the 27th, in the *Lloyd*, states, that preparations have been begun for the entry of the Emperor on his return from Hungary. Not less than eight triumphal arches are to be erected. The Vienna correspondent of the *Chronicle*, in describing the young Emperor's reception in Hungary, says:—

The *Elyens* are few and far between, "Vivas" being the *mot d'ordre* for the peasantry. This particularly struck the young monarch at a certain village near Neutra, where the country population, that had been hunted up by the gendarmes to salute the Emperor, had assembled by the roadside for that purpose. "Why 'Vivas?'" exclaimed the monarch to the Richter: "can they not shout 'Elyen?'" "Sire," replied the official, scratching his head, "it is difficult to explain the reason to your Majesty." "Fear no hing," replied the Sovereign, "and speak out." "Well, sire, I have done my best with them; but when they cry 'Elyen' they always add the name of Kossuth, from mere habit. I thought it better, therefore, to teach them to cry 'Vivas!'"

On the re-assembling of the Ionian Parliament, the Lord High Commissioner addressed a conciliatory message to that body, to which the latter has responded in a corresponding tone. The Lord High

Commissioner states that he is authorized to declare, that, instead of withdrawing those constitutional modifications which were promised in the proclamation of the 22nd of December last, her Majesty consents to allow them to be again brought forward when the ordinary labours of the session shall be so far advanced as to convince his Excellency that so important a step may be taken without imprudence. The address replies, that the representatives feel that it is their first duty, under the present circumstances, to make every effort to improve the institutions of the Ionian Islands; that they think a complete reform of the present system necessary; and, abandoning to the care of God the future destinies of their nationality, desire the practical improvement of their institutions. They respect the rights resulting from European treaties, but desire in return the exact execution of the laws which constrain their liberties, and the cessation of extraordinary measures.

Christophoros Papoulaki, the fanatical preacher, has at last been taken and brought to Athens. General Colocotroni, who was at the head of the expedition, had absolutely refused, in spite of his instructions, to fire upon the infatuated population of Maina, in order not to give rise to a religious war; but at last a Mainote monk, accompanied by six gendarmes disguised as peasants, succeeded in getting possession of Papoulaki, by persuading him that they were going to conduct him to a safer place. He is now to be sent to Patras to be tried at the next assizes. The Russian Ambassador has denied having encouraged the rebellion.

There is very little news from the United States. A bill to allow the introduction of railroad iron free of duty has been negatived in the House of Representatives by eighty-eight to sixty-nine. A memorial from the merchants of Boston has been presented to Congress, praying for the recognition of Hayti as an independent State. Mr. Clay's will has been recorded. He has bequeathed his property entirely to the members of his family, his widow retaining for her sole use and benefit the Ashland homestead. In regard to his slaves, he has directed that all born after the 1st of January, 1850, shall be liberated and sent to Liberia, the males when they arrive at the age of twenty-eight years, and the females when twenty-five, previous to which they are to be taught to read, write, &c.; and the proceeds of their labour for three years previous to starting are to be appropriated to defray their expenses to their new home. The older slaves are to remain for the benefit of the family.

The recently published revenue and census returns for Canada indicate great prosperity. The population is declared to have increased in a far greater ratio than that of the United States. The gross amount of the population of Upper Canada, according to the census of 1852, is 950,530; and that of Lower Canada, 904,782; making altogether a population of nearly two millions for the whole province. In 1770, there were no other inhabitants in Upper Canada than the Red Men, with the exception of a few French immigrants, who had settled in the immediate neighbourhoods of Detroit and Kingston. In a few years after that period, numbers of the "United Empire Loyalists," who fled from the United States during and after the war of Independence, settled upon the frontier townships, and in 1791, the white population was estimated at 50,000; in 1811, the population was 77,000—showing an increase of only 27,000 in twenty years.

A Quebec paper of the 15th of July gives an account of the loss of seven lives by a land-slip at Cape Blanc.

Louis Papineau, who was exiled as the leading spirit in the Canadian rebellion in 1837, has been elected to the Provincial Parliament. The vote in his favour was two to one over the Government candidate.

We have intelligence from Jamaica to the 11th ult. On the 7th the inhabitants of the whole island were alarmed by the occurrence of one of the most severe earthquakes ever experienced. It took place at half-past seven o'clock in the morning there. Every house shook to its foundations, and in Spanish Town several old buildings were thrown down. All the clocks stopped immediately, and the shock of the convolution was felt very sensibly by the crews of the ships in the harbour. The weather since the earthquake had been excessively hot. Small-pox was very prevalent in the island. The Legislature was not in session, but it was thought that the Governor would call a special meeting, with the object of providing for the return passage to India of some of the Coolies, whose contracts had expired, and who demanded to be sent back. The *Jamaica Standard* says:—"We can, upon undoubted authority, state that Sir Charles Grey will shortly be superseded in his government, and by the next mail his successor will be named."

SECRET TREATY.—The *Morning Chronicle* publishes an analysis of a treaty which has some time been in existence, between Prussia, Austria, and Russia; and the principal provisions of which are:—

In the case that the Prince Louis Bonaparte, present President of the French Republic, should get himself elected by universal suffrage as Emperor for life, the Powers will not recognise that new form of elective power till after explanations shall have been demanded from Prince Louis Bonaparte as to the sense and meaning of his new title, and after he shall have taken an engagement—first, to respect the treaties; secondly, not to endeavour to extend the territorial limits of France; and thirdly, formally to renounce all pretensions to the continuation or founding of a dynasty.

In the case that the Prince Louis Bonaparte should declare himself hereditary Emperor, the Powers will not

recognise the new Emperor, and will address to the French Government, as well as to all the other European Governments, a protest founded on the principles of public law and on the letter of the treaties. They will afterwards consult, according to the circumstances, as to the ulterior measures which they may think it necessary to take. In the case that a popular or military movement should overturn the Government of Prince Louis Bonaparte, or simply in the case of the death of that personage, the powers bind and oblige themselves to aid and favour, by all means in their power, the restoration of the legitimate heir of the crown—and, in the sequel, they will recognise no other dynasty but that of the Bourbons, and no other claimant but M. Count de Chambord.

The *Assemblée Nationale* denies that any such treaty exists.

LOUIS BLANC AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—The ex-chief of the Luxembourg writes to the *Daily News*, in reference to a statement that he had made his peace with Louis Napoleon, and would be included in an amnesty to be granted on the 15th inst. (when there will be a second *fitz* of eagles):—

Of all calumnies with which I have had to contend in my life this is one I could never have expected. That which is given out as certain is a gross and infamous falsehood, spread by the French Government, for the purpose of deceiving the people of Paris, who shall not on this point be deceived. I can affirm that. Therefore, if I stoop to give the lie to such an imputation, it is only with regard to those who do not know me, for those who know me will shrug their shoulders every time they are told that I am capable of making my peace with the tyrant of my country. I cannot say whether an amnesty will take place or not; but when I return to France it will be with liberty, not otherwise. Amnesties are for the guilty.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
London, August 2.
LOUIS BLANC.

THE CHOLERA IN POLAND.—Cholera has again broken out in a most virulent form on the frontiers of the kingdom of Poland, and that between forty and fifty cases have occurred within the space of two days in the city of Warsaw. The fearful disease broke out on the 10th, at Flechon, in the Grand Duchy of Posen, and in ten days it carried off seventeen persons out of twenty-two who were attacked.

MADEIRA.—It seems not improbable that the celebrated wine of this beautiful island will become a matter of history alone. A blight of some sort has entirely destroyed the vintage for this year, and seems likely to destroy the vines themselves. It appears in the shape of a thick white powder, which entirely covers the clusters of grapes. The inhabitants have memorialized the Portuguese Government to be permitted to cultivate tobacco.

THE TRAITOR'S REWARD.—It is said that Georgey is to be, or has already been, sent to the fortress of Kufstein, in the Tyrol.

SUBTERRANEAN TELEGRAPH BETWEEN NAPLES AND GAETA.—The *Giornale di Roma* gives a long account of the construction of a subterranean electric telegraph which has just been opened between Naples and Gaeta. The wires are covered with gutta percha, and the writer says it is the longest line ever constructed on the same principle.

THE LONGEST TUNNEL IN THE WORLD.—One of the longest, if not the longest tunnel in the world, is now in a forward state. It is situated in Hungary, and leads from the shores of the river Gran, not far from Zarnowitz, to the mines in the Schemnitzer hills; it is two geographical, or about ten English miles, long; it is intended to answer the double purpose of a channel to drain off the water accumulating in the works, and of a railway to transport the ore from the mines to the river.

THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT STOCKTON-ON-TRENT.—Two of the passengers who were so severely injured by the collision on the Leeds Northern Railway, on Wednesday week, have since died. One, a lady, named Mrs. Cunningham, from the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, expired on Saturday morning; but, from the medical testimony adduced at the inquest, the jury came to the conclusion, that she died from natural causes, and not from the effects of the collision. The other, Mr. Grainger, C.E., of Edinburgh, the engineer-in-chief of the line, sustained a compound fracture of the leg, and mortification supervening, he died on Sunday morning. An inquest on his body was held the next day. The driver of the luggage-train (George Welborne) which ran into the passenger-train, had been already committed to prison for six weeks. The jury now returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the driver of the goods train. Mr. Grainger had effected a policy for £1,000 in the Railway Passengers Assurance Company, the surgeon of which (Mr. Holt) was despatched to his assistance from London as soon as the news of the accident was received; but the state of prostration in which the patient remained from the time of the occurrence till his death, rendered it impossible to perform the necessary operation of amputating the limb.

A RIVAL OF THE KOH-I-NOOR.—Mr. Arthur Herring had the honour, on Friday, of being introduced by Sir John Pakington to an audience with her Majesty, to submit for inspection the large nugget of pure gold, weighing nearly 28lb., recently brought from Melbourne, and which her Majesty had expressed a desire to see.

EMIGRATION RATE IN ST. MARTIN'S.—The poll to which Mr. C. Cochrane forced the authorities of this parish on the question of an emigration rate, was taken on Friday, with the following result:—For, 1,167; against, 380; majority, 787. Persons voting:—For, 299; against, 189; majority, 110.

LAW AND POLICE.

THE BARONESS VON BECK'S CASE.—An action brought by Constant Derra de Moroda, against Messrs. George Dawson, M.A., Arthur Ryland, Henry Witton Tyndall, and Abel Peyton, for false imprisonment, came on for trial on Wednesday, at Warwick, before Baron Alderson and a special jury. The circumstances under which the action arose are fresh in public recollection. In the month of September, last year, an Hungarian lady, styling herself the Baroness von Beck, visited Birmingham, and was accompanied by the plaintiff, who acted as her secretary, and canvassed for subscriptions to her book. The parties took up their residence at the Clarendon Hotel. They were subsequently invited by Mr. Henry Tyndall, a solicitor in Birmingham, to take up their residence at his house, Madame von Beck being at the time in ill-health. In consequence of circumstances which afterwards transpired, the lady and her secretary were taken into custody by the police at Mr. Tyndall's house, on the night of the 30th of August, and lodged in the borough prison. As they were being brought up for examination before the magistrates on the following morning, Madame von Beck died. The magistrates were then informed of the circumstances under which the prosecution had been commenced, and the charge not being pressed, Mr. Derra was discharged. It was to recover damages for this "false and malicious" taking into custody and imprisonment, "without reasonable and probable cause," that the present action has been brought. The plaintiff was himself the principal witness. He said that he attached himself to the Baroness solely from generous motives; being in no want of means. Mr. Dawson had treated him in a very gentlemanly way, and Mr. Tyndall, from whose house he was taken into custody, was also kind and delicate to the last. He sincerely believed that the Baroness was no impostor. The Rev. Mr. Wingate, one of the expelled missionaries from Hungary, said:—"I know the father of the plaintiff. I consider him one of the most distinguished citizens of Pesth. I brought money and letters to the plaintiff in London about the end of January, 1852. I brought him £5 from his father, and a packet of presents from his mother." The depositions made to the Birmingham magistrates by the defendants were put in. They simply stated that they had reason to believe the Baroness was an impostor, and that the present plaintiff was her agent. The Judge said, that clearly neither of the defendants had given in charge the Baroness and her companion, therefore the action did not lie. He condemned the practice of the Birmingham county, and the rude treatment of the police. The action should have been brought against the committing magistrate—Mr. Alderman James (who is dead). The learned Judge concluded by saying:—"At the same time I very much regret this. I think it has been a very wrong and very rash proceeding against this young gentleman, because I do not think there was any reasonable ground for supposing that he had anything to do with the Baroness von Beck that was wrong, even supposing she was doing anything wrong herself, about which I say nothing, although I am disposed to think she was not. I very much regret this, gentlemen." The plaintiff was then nonsuited.

LIBEL ON A FUGITIVE SLAVE.—Mr. Henry Box Brown is a negro, who was born a slave at Richmond, in America. His wife and children were sold away from him, and he escaped to Philadelphia in a box, packed up as luggage. In that way he travelled 300 miles, obtaining air through three gimlet-holes which he had made in the box. After his escape he attended the Anti-slavery Convention at Boston, and was befriended by the advocates of emancipation. He then wrote and published a narrative of his life, and with the proceeds of the sale procured the execution of a panorama, illustrative of African and American slavery. This he exhibited in America, until the passing of the Fugitive Slave Bill, when he deemed it prudent to come to England. He arrived in Liverpool in 1850, and exhibited his panorama there with success. As the different views of the panorama presented themselves in succession, the plaintiff explained them in a kind of lecture, in which he enlarged upon the horrors of slavery, and the cruelties to which the slaves were subjected. Some of the pictures represented the flogging of female as well as male slaves, and also the burning of slaves alive. He had travelled and lectured in Manchester, Bolton, and all the principal towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and at last he came to Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire. He was there largely patronized, but his exhibition was highly disapproved by the editor of the *Wolverhampton Herald*, who published two articles ridiculing and condemning the exhibition. The effect of these publications was to drive Mr. Box from Wolverhampton, where his receipts began to fall away immediately after the publication of the first libel; he had previously been in the habit of receiving from £50 to £70 a-week. For this he brought an action at the Warwick assizes. The plaintiff himself was examined as a witness; and, though his dress was rather fine (says the reporter), and he displayed some jewellery about his person, his manner of giving his evidence was quiet and creditable; and his pronunciation altogether very correct. A schoolmaster at Wolverhampton, who had visited and admired the plaintiff's panorama, was also examined, and stated that the plaintiff, in delivering his lecture, did not speak in the ridiculous manner imputed to him by the libels. The jury gave the exhibitor £100 damages.

ELECTIONEERING LIBEL.—Mr. Baldwin, candidate for re-election at Totnes and Bridgetown, has

obtained from a printer there £150 damages, for publishing an anonymous placard reflecting on his private character.

CLERKS IN DEVONSHIRE.—We can hardly express our surprise and astonishment (remarks the *Times* reporter on the Western circuit) at the mode in which legal business is transacted in this county. This morning a summons, a copy of which we subjoin, was handed up to the judge by a gentleman who had been summoned to attend as a special juror. Others were also produced, equally showing the ability and educational powers of the representative of the under-sheriff. Can we be astonished that all special jurors do not attend, for would any one suppose that he was to obey such a precious document as this? Would the person receiving it not be fully justified in believing it to be a hoax?—"I am to summon and warn you to appear at the Castle at Exon on Wednesday the 26 day of July instant comming by 8 o'clock in the morning to serve on the special jury at the assize on the trial of Harding and Lady Roll."

CASES OF CHILD MURDER.—A number of these melancholy cases have been tried at the county assizes; but only in one instance—that of a young woman named Mary Robins, or Richards, at Worcester—was the prisoner convicted on the capital charge, and left for death. In another case, in spite of apparently clear evidence, the jury acquitted. On this the *Times* has severely remarked; and Mr. Baron Martin, in charging the grand jury at Exeter, said:—

A practice had sprung up of acquitting women on charges of murder, and finding them guilty of concealing the birth, for which a short term of imprisonment was generally inflicted; but he much feared that the practice had led to the deaths of many children. He was sorry to say that these cases were increasing, and, although it would be extremely painful to the judges, the consequence would be, that some women would be executed. It must not be tolerated that young women who had brought upon themselves the burden and shame of having children to support should thus escape the burden. After what had occurred at Dorchester, he considered it his duty to state what would certainly be the result if the offences should be continued to be committed.

CHARGE OF CELEBRATING ILLEGAL MARRIAGES.—At the Donegal Assizes, the Rev. Mr. Maguire, P.P., was indicted for having celebrated a marriage between a private soldier, professing the Protestant religion, and a young woman who was a Roman Catholic. Mr. Smyley, Q.C., said he understood from the Rev. Mr. Maguire's counsel that the rev. gentleman would plead guilty, owing to which he, on the part of the Crown, would not press for punishment, if Mr. Maguire would enter into security in £100 to obey the law in future. Chief Baron Pigot remarked, that the Crown had acted with great indulgence, as, had the rev. gentleman been convicted, the sentence should be either transportation or imprisonment—no fine would satisfy the law.

A MOCK MARRIAGE.—William Butler, a private in the Sappers and Miners, was tried at Maidstone, on Thursday, for forging a certificate of marriage between himself and a young Irish girl, named Jassell. They became acquainted while the girl was at service near Rochester, and had saved about £25. The prisoner took her to a church at Gillingham—to which he and his comrades had access, for the purpose of making surveys of the country—some accomplices performed a pretended marriage service, and Butler signed a certificate with the name of the curate. Having spent the poor girl's savings, he undid her and turned her off. The jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF EBENEZER ELLIOTT.—A much-respected correspondent has favoured us with the following unpublished letter of the "Anti-corn-law Rhymer":—"Great Haughton, 15th June, 1842.—Madam,—I am sorry you and I have not met, but the misfortune is mine, not yours, for I am not worth seeing—you are, I am sure. But as I have written my soul in my book, if you have read it, you know the best of me. The connexion of slaveholding with the food-monopoly is obvious, if all injustice is but a violation of the laws of free exchange, taking something from some one, without returning an equivalent; and if murder is the worst injustice, simply because it takes that for which no equivalent can be given. The slaveholder steals the whole man, but he does not always murder him. Our food monopolists are the worst of all murderers, because they murder millions, by slow torture, and in cold blood: they work their slaves till they die, or till they can find no employment (which is the same thing), but they do not keep them. The best of all temperance societies, peace societies, and anti-slavery societies, would be a society for the establishment and conservation of Free-trade relations everywhere; because Free-trade is peace, religion, Christianity in its essence.—I am, Madam, your much obliged, EBENEZER ELLIOTT."

DPARTURE OF 800 EMIGRANTS FROM GRAVESEND.—On Saturday sailed four large vessels, all destined for Port Phillip, containing about 800 emigrants. Mrs. Chisholm addressed one batch just before the starting of the vessel, and implored the Divine blessing upon their enterprise. The "Northumberland," chartered by the Society over which Mr. Sidney Herbert presides, for the conveyance of about 150 destitute needswomen, was to sail in the course of yesterday.

Lord John Russell's play of "Don Carlos" has been translated into German, and is being prepared for the stage of one of the minor theatres at Vienna.

LITERATURE.

The Republic of Plato. Translated into English, with an Introduction, Analysis, and Notes. By JOHN LLEWELYN DAVIES, M.A., and DAVID JAMES VAUGHAN, M.A., Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co. London: G. Bell, Fleet-street.

We are of those who more than delight in the wonderful style and subtle thought of the greatest of the ancients; and have more than a literary and philosophical interest in the works and system of Plato. We believe that the Platonic philosophy has a deep significance for us of the present day, and that the study of its essential principles must have a most valuable effect on the age—offering resistance to many materializing tendencies, correcting the habits of recent science, rebuking the presumption and silencing the error of that which has been called "the reigning philosophy" of our time. The "Positive Philosophy," as it is arrogantly named, which would resolve all knowledge into "an experimental induction of facts, not only in physical, but also in ethical and political science," is sufficiently dominant to make those thoughtful who have insight of a deeper truth, and to point out the need to the popular mind of such an antidote as even a common knowledge, if truthful, of the writings of Plato will assist incalculably to supply. We would appropriate the strong thoughts, clothed in noble language, of the learned Professor of Greek in New York University—Dr. Taylor Lewis, one of the most competent and enthusiastic of Platonists—"If the Good is something more than pleasure or happiness, either present or anticipated—if the True is something higher than past, present, or future facts—if the Beautiful is something more than a generalization from pleasing individual sensations—if the Just and the Right involve inquiries far above those endless logomachies, and questions of casuistry, which form the main features of modern ethics—if the State is a reality transcending a present aggregation of flowing and perishing individuals—if Law is a physical power distinct from the muscular force of a majority of present wills—if God is something more than gravitation, or the eternal development of a physical fate, which is only another name for an eternal succession of inexplicable phenomena—if there is a real foundation for the *moral* and *religious*, as distinct from, and not embraced in, the *natural*, or, in other words, if penalty and retribution are terms of far more solemn import than the modern jargon about physical consequences—then surely it is high time that there should be some disturbance of this placid taking for granted of the opposing views; then surely should Plato be studied if for no other purpose, as a matter of curiosity, to see if there may not possibly be some other philosophy than this noisy Baconianism, about which there is kept up such an everlasting din, or that still more noisy, because more empty, transcendentalism, which some would present as its only antidote. In place of all this, we want the clear, simple, *common sense* philosophy of Plato, commanding itself, when rightly understood, to all the *sovereign*, or universal ideas of the race, in distinction from that miscalled *common sense*, which is only the manufactured public opinion of the moment—a philosophy most religious—most speculative, and yet most practical—most childlike in its primeval simplicity, and yet most profound.

In sympathy with these views are the following sentences from the interesting Introduction by Mr. Vaughan, prefixed to this new translation of the "Republic":—

"Where, in the whole range of uninspired authors, is there to be found a more powerful champion of that spiritual element in man, which superficial knowledge and imperfect education have too often a tendency to stifle and ignore? Plato's works are a standing protest against that school of philosophy, which, strong in the possession of a partial truth, insists upon studying only the laws of succession and co-existence which present themselves in the phenomena of the material world; while it forbids its pupils to listen to the instincts of reason and the soul—to hope for an immortality, or to believe in God. Plato's works are also the antidote to that philosophy which, while it charms the reader with maxims betraying the most profound insight into the things of daily life, would have him believe that everything to which human nature is prone is good, because natural, and thus would annihilate in the mind the sense of sin. Lastly, Plato's works are also the unconscious antidote to the excesses of that speculative theology, which attempts to destroy altogether the objective side of Christianity—to sublimate it into an idea, or evaporate it into a subjective residuum. The thoughtful student of the 'Republic' will find in Plato an experiment, wrought as it were once for all in the great laboratory of the world; and, while minutely examining the results of that experiment, he will see that there is a limit beyond which no purely subjective theory will explain all the facts which must be taken into account."

We are in agreement with this opinion, and rest thereon a grave and urgent recommendation—not, of course, addressed to scholars—but to all thinking readers, to take up a hearty and patient study of this portion of Plato's works—one truly described by the present translators as "a self-contained work," which may be regarded as a kind of summary of Plato's philosophical views. It is

one of the first of books for serious men; to the student an exquisite delight, and an acquisition of riches of thought, which make his first acquaintance with it an era in his mental history; and to every earnest man a quickening, helpful book—not because he can or will square his opinions by its express conclusions, but because it is wise above all such conclusions, and has a tone and spirit inexpressibly pure and elevated.

It remains for us to speak of the qualities of the translation which has suggested these remarks. It is not our intention to make a detailed comparison between this and other recent translations; but as we happen to know intimately the confessedly best English version which has been produced, we intend dogmatically to pronounce that this far surpasses all others. We believe that scholars universally will warmly acknowledge its truth to the thought and spirit of the original—and of how few translations of any author, and least of all, of Plato, can that be said? And we are sure that it is what other versions known to us are not, namely, English—free, nervous, idiomatic English—such as will fascinate the reader who is ignorant of Plato's matchless Greek, and will yet more, by its beauty and completeness of expression, surprise and delight the scholar who knows well the glories of the original.

Mr. Vaughan is the author of the Introduction and Analysis which accompany the Translation. The former is able and interesting, rather popular in cast than learned or philosophical. The Analysis is a performance of exceeding merit—a clear and satisfying presentation of the essence of the dialogue, beautifully written. To the real student, who has examinations and degrees before him, this will be of especial service; as, also, the translation, conscientiously used, will render even his first labours at Plato intelligent and profitable.

Remembering that controversies still exist, as to the aim of the Republic, we extract, in conclusion, a passage of the Introduction, in which the translator's views are expressed:

"It is not a treatise on any one subject exclusively; for all the points discussed in the course of it,—the state, justice, education, the rewards of virtue, the nature of the fine arts, the immortality of the soul,—form integral parts of the work. Like all Plato's Dialogues, it is quite as much a work of art as a philosophical treatise; and, to be understood, it must be studied as such. That is to say, the first object must be to seize the prevailing idea, which forms the connecting link between the various, and, at first sight, discrepant parts of the work, and thus constitutes it not an aggregate, but a whole. Now it is quite obvious, on the most cursory perusal, that the whole of the first book, and the beginning of the second, down to the close of the speech of Adamantus, form a mere introduction to the main part of the Dialogue. But in what immediately follows, Plato expounds the principle which forms the leading idea of the remainder of the work.—Having failed to discover the nature of justice by the methods pursued in the first book, he now proposes to investigate its nature as it exists in the state, and then to apply the results to the case of the individual. He assumes explicitly, that the individual is to the state simply as the less to the greater; or, in other words, that man is the miniature of society. Starting from this point, he proceeds to construct what would be called at the present day, his Social Statics, or the equilibrium of social life. At a later period of the Dialogue, he lays down an axiom fundamentally the same, which will be examined in its proper place.—The principle, then, which pervades the Republic, amounts to this, that whatever we find in society—every element of social life—has its exact counterpart on a smaller scale in the mind of the individual.

He fancied that society must present exactly the same features and qualities as the individual, only exaggerated and heightened. It would be scarcely too much to say that he looked at man through the state, just as the physiologist examines some diminutive animalcule under the microscope. And hence whatever he discovered in the state, he expected to find repeated, on a smaller scale, in the minds of its several members. Plato's conception of the relation of man to society, and the view presented by modern science, are distinctly opposed to one another. With Plato, society is merely a repetition of the individual on a larger scale; in the view of modern science, the individual is rather the creature of society. With Plato, society is an aggregate of individuals: in the view of modern science, it is an independent organism, having a life and movement of its own. The very idea of laws of nature—in the sense which modern science has taught us to attach to the words—much more the idea of a progressive movement of society, and of laws determining that movement, was altogether unknown to ancient philosophy. Such a conception was, indeed, impossible in Plato's time. The history of more than two thousand years was necessary to its formation. Plato's conception, then, was an erroneous one. But the error was due to his time; the wisdom which led him to see the necessity of studying man and society conjointly was his own. That this erroneous view must necessarily affect the value of the Republic, considered as a whole, is obvious. But as this conception of the relation of man to society is not made the foundation of a demonstrative treatise, but is only the central idea round which the various parts of the dialogue are arranged—as, in short, to repeat what has been said before, the Republic is quite as much a work of art as a philosophical dissertation—the truth and value of the parts are not necessarily destroyed by the incorrectness of the central idea."

Life of Roger Williams, the Earliest Legislator and True Champion for a full and absolute Liberty of Conscience. By ROBERT ELTON, D.D., &c. London: A. Constable, Budget-hill.

"In New England," says Dr. Elton, "the name of Roger Williams is now a household word." We fear

that, while known and honoured amongst the few literary Nonconformists, the name of the noble founder of the state of Rhode Island is far from familiar to our people generally in Old England. And yet, if we have the spirit and purposes of "our forefathers," and prize "what they suffered and what they taught" as a bequest of truth and virtue, no name more deserves to be repeated with reverence to our children, and no man more than Roger Williams is suitable to be set forth as a "representative man," when we would develop and inculcate the principle of "full and absolute Liberty of Conscience." Until this time, however, there has been no extended life of Williams published in this country; and Dr. Elton has earned our praise and gratitude for the carefulness and ability with which he has put this grand character and heroic life before us. He has made use of every important published work relating to his subject, and has had access to some sources of information not used by any previous writer. The story is not told with any great vigour or depth of sympathy; its scenes seldom have much warmth of colouring, and its persons want a more vivid portrayal. A more serious defect is not entirely to be passed over—namely, occasional inappreciativeness towards the subject of the biography himself. On the whole, however, it is a well-written memoir, lacking nothing of actual fact that is necessary to the true knowledge of the life of Roger Williams and its great social and religious significance; and making up, in the quick succession and clear statement of interesting particulars and incidents, for what is wanting in the literary quality of the book.

We are sorry to close our notice with a complaint. Dr. Elton has here published for the first time, a very curious and interesting correspondence between Roger Williams and the daughter of Sir Edward Coke:—this correspondence is preserved amongst the MSS. of Trinity College, Cambridge; and Dr. Elton was indebted to the courtesy of a member of the college, holding the office of Librarian, for a copy of the letters, while the Trinity authorities graciously gave consent to their publication. It turns out, however, that Dr. Elton makes no acknowledgment of his indebtedness either to the Librarian or to the College; but simply offers his gratitude to Mr. Bancroft (1) for informing him of the existence of the correspondence. This is a breach of literary propriety and courtesy, and has been quoted to us in a spirit unfriendly to the character of the series to which this book belongs: we have, therefore, thought it necessary to lay it distinctly to Dr. Elton's charge, at the same time regretting that he should have preferred to compliment his countryman, Mr. Bancroft, to doing justice to the parties who really laid him under obligation.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Belgium and the Rhine.	D. Bogue.
The Curse of Christendom.	Ward and Co.
Lectures on Gold.	D. Bogue.
Journal of Sacred Literature.	Blackader.
Martin Beck.	Routledge & Co.
Poetical Works.	Do.
North British Review.	W. P. Kennedy.
Pictorial Family Bible. [Parts 28 and 29.]	W. S. Orr & Co.
Moral Evidences of Homoeopathy.	H. Balliere.
Gold Colonies of Australia.	Routledge & Co.
Investments for the Working Classes.	Longman, Brown, & Co.
Free Schools of Worcestershire.	C. Gilpin.
Origin and Progress of Mariolatry.	W. E. Painter.
Social Position of Clerks and Bookkeepers.	Hudson & Son.
Wonderful Things. [4 Nos.]	Edwards.
Pocket Miscellany.	Chambers.
Discovery of the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel.	Wertham & Co.
Weakness of Popular Protestantism.	Evans & Abbott.
Popery of Popular Protestantism.	J. Watson.
The Cabinet of Reason.	Seelye.
Speech of the Earl St. Germans.	Coustable & Co.
Letter to J. W. Henley upon Life Assurance Institutions.	Blackwood & Sons.
The Christian Conflict.	W. E. Painter.
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.	Ward & Co.
Ecclesiastic Review.	Hogg.
Hogg's Instructor.	
Rules of the Athenaeum Institute.	

THE UNWELCOME DIGNITY.—The present mode of electing sheriffs has become a leading topic in the City. At the last meeting of the Common Council, a memorial was presented from Mr. James Hartley, complaining that he had been elected last year without his consent; and that on his refusing to serve, on the ground that the duties of the office were incompatible with his private duties, he was fined £600. A joint petition from Mr. Grissell and Mr. Moore, who were nominated and fined at the same time, was also read. Mr. Blake thereupon moved, and Mr. Bennoch seconded:—

That it be referred to the Freedom Committee to inquire into the duties, expenses, and emoluments of the office of Sheriff; and to consider the expediency of preparing a bill to amend the Act of Common Council of April, 1748, touching the said office, by reducing the fine imposed by such act from the several sums of £400 and £800 to £100; and further, to consider the expediency of providing a fund for maintaining the dignity of the office, and to report forthwith to the Court.

There was a good deal of objection to the proposal for providing a fund to maintain the dignity of the office; and the result was, that the words, "and, further, to consider the expediency of providing a fund for maintaining the dignity of the office," were struck out, and the resolution thus amended was agreed to.

There are many rumours in Liverpool of an enormous steamer being built for the East India line, about twice the length of the "Great Britain."

GLEANINGS.

It is proposed to hold a National Exhibition of metal work in Sheffield during next year.

The *Ayr Observer* states that a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Kilmarnock, on Monday night week, about ten o'clock.

"Wood is the thing, after all," as the man with the oak leg said when the mad dog bit him.

Sir John Tyrell said lately, that it was actually two years before he succeeded in enabling many of the farmers of Essex to "pronounce correctly the name of Mr. Disraeli."

Sir Edward Bulwer's play (*says the Home Circle*) of "Not so Bad as we Seem," is "Not so Good as we Expected."

The autumnal meetings of the Congregational Union will be held in Bradford, Yorkshire, *not*, as usually, in the second week of October, but in the third of that month, commencing with Sunday, the 17th.

Proudhon says, in a pamphlet which has just been suppressed, that "if the 2nd of December attempt to swallow France it may burst of its meal."

The "oldest inhabitant" of Monmouth died recently, at the patriarchal age of 104. At Dundee, Mrs. Mylne, the widow of a landed gentleman in the neighbourhood, died at the age of 103.

Some sound beams, formed from the wood of the mulberry tree, have been found in the ruins of Nineveh, where they are supposed to have been placed at least 700 years before the birth of Christ.

Jack Bannister, praising the hospitality of the Irish, after his return from one of his trips to the sister kingdom, was asked if he had been in Cork. "No," replied the wit, "but I saw a great many drawings of it."

In the newspaper account of an inquest held on the body of a glutton, who died by devouring part of a goose, the verdict *suffocation* was printed with more truth than was intended, *stufoction*.

A party of 45 persons breakfasted in a new mash tun in a brewery at Liverpool, a few days since.

What is that which Adam never saw, never possessed, and yet he gave two to each of his children? Parents.

A MODEL "ASSISTANCE."—A Dublin mercer, recommending a piece of silk to a lady for a gown, said, "Madam, it will wear for ever, and make a petticoat afterwards."

ALL THE DIFFERENCE.—Mr. Pollock: Speak up, sir. Witness: Oi thinks oi speaks up enough. Baron Alderson: You don't speak so loud as the learned counsel. Witness: Noa, its not loikly; oi's not used to it; it's his trade [laughter].

A COUNTY ELECTOR IN A FIX.—An elector in the agricultural districts was solicited for his vote, when he informed the canvasser that he "was fast;" if he voted for Patten and Scarlett the people would not buy his milk, and if he voted for Heywood and Fort he had received an intimation from the steward that he might expect a "notice to quit." Is the ballot not wanted?

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEKEEPING.—Do you think, said Mr. Denison, M.P., at Wakefield, "that her Majesty is anxious that her sugar should cost her 10d. per lb., when she can get it for 6d.? I can assure you, and I do not speak off the book, that her Majesty pays her bills as regularly as any man I address [applause]. Nay, I tell you more. She knows the price of every article she orders before she orders it. She does not order on credit; and take the chance of being able to pay; and she sets her subjects in this respect, as in many others, a most excellent example, which I wish they would all follow" [cheers].

OLD MAIDS AND BACHELORS.—The North Frisians are very unmerciful to people who don't marry. One of their legends say that, after death, old maids are doomed to cut stars out of the sun when it has sunk below the horizon, and the ghosts of the old bachelors must blow them up in the east, running like lamplighters all night up and down a ladder.

BALAA'S SWORD.—A guide professed to exhibit Balaam's sword; upon which a gentleman observed, that it appeared that Balaam had only wished for a sword, but not that he had obtained one; to which it was answered,—"Precisely so, and this is the sword for which he wished!"—*Poynder's Literary Extracts*.

WHO WROTE IT?—The following verse contains every letter in the English alphabet except "E." It is a question whether any other English rhyme can be produced (in print) without the letter "E," which is a letter employed more than any other:

"A jovial swain may rack his brain
And tax his fancy's might
To quiz in vain, for 'tis most plain
That what I say is right."

A REPORTER'S LIFE IN IRELAND.—A path through a garden of roses. "They receive no accommodation," says the *Clonmel Chronicle*, "to enable them to discharge their laborious duties. They are crushed out of the best places, and sometimes out of every place; and have then to take their notes in the best way they can, with perhaps a crowd of people either trampling on them or squeezing them to death. It is impossible for any reporter to follow a speaker for two hours upon his knees, with five or six heavy men lying on his back." The latter observation is hardly a figure of speech.

THE STING OF THE BEE.—In most cases the person stung can instantaneously obtain relief by pressing on the point stung with the tube of a key. This will extract the sting and relieve the pain, and the application of aqua ammonia (common spirits of hartshorn) will immediately remove it. The poison being of an acid nature is at once neutralized by the application of this penetrating and volatile alkali. A small quantity introduced into the wound on the point of a needle or fine-nibbed pen, and applied as soon as possible, will scarcely ever fail.

PRESENT TO THE QUEEN.—Mr. Warren Stagg, a large provision dealer of Cincinnati, Ohio, has packed, in an elaborately-finished black walnut cask, glistening on either head with heavy silver plates, secured by solid

silver nails, a lot of very choice sugar-cured hams, each carefully canvassed in fine cloth, designed as a present for Queen Victoria. On one head of the barrel, which is elegant enough to furnish a royal drawing-room, is the following inscription, graven on a large plate of solid silver:—“ Warren Stagg's choice, sugar-cured hams. Presented to her Majesty Queen Victoria, through the politeness of our excellent Minister, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, by Warren Stagg. Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.”

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.—We are often entertained, says a journal, by the tone of sentiment adopted in advertising a death. There is frequently a facetious union of puff and despondency. We will give a specimen of “death”:—“Died, on the 11th ultimo, at the shop in Fleet-street, Mr. Ed. Jones, much respected by all who knew and dealt with him. As a man he was amiable, as a hatter upright and moderate. His virtues were beyond all price, and his beaver hats were only £1 4s. each. He has left a widow to deplore his loss, and a large stock to be sold cheap for the benefit of his family. He was snatched to the other world in the prime of life, and just as he had concluded an extensive purchase of felt, which he got so cheap that the widow can supply hats at a more reasonable charge than any other house in London. His disconsolate family will carry on the business with punctuality.”

BIRTHS.

July 27, at Balgreen, near Edinburgh, the wife of W. H. Lowe, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.
July 28, the wife of the Rev. THOMAS DAVIES, of York-road Chapel, Lambeth, of a son.
July 30, at Chester-le-street, Durham, the wife of the Rev. CHARLES PEDLEY, of a son.
July 30, at East Bedford, the wife of Mr. J. KEMP, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 12, at the London Mission Chapel, Bangalore, by the Rev. J. B. Coles, the Rev. RICHARD J. SARGENT, to SOPHIA HARRIET, fourth surviving daughter of the late Rev. C. T. E. RENNIUS.

At the Independent Chapel, Wootton Bassett, by the Rev. M. Thomas, Mr. RICHARD HINLBY, carrier, to Miss ELIZA BLAKE, of the same place.

July 1, at the Independent Chapel, Winchester, Mr. WAKEN, to Miss SWITZER, of that city.

July 20, at Chishill, near Royston, by the Rev. James Mirams, Mr. GEORGE SMAKER, silk mercer, London, to ELIZABETH, fourth daughter of Mr. J. JOHNSON, of Barley, Herts.

July 20, at Carrington Church, by the Rev. — Whaley, incumbent, Mr. THOMAS BEDFELD, of Peterborough, to BETSY, eldest daughter of Mr. COULBY, of Sherwood, near Nottingham.

July 21, at the General Baptist Chapel, Barton-in-the-Beans, Mr. WILLIAM FOX, of Ingarsby Lodge, to MARY, only daughter of Mr. T. STAFFORD, Obaston.

July 22, at the Independent Chapel, Cleckheaton, by the Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson, Mr. JOSHUA ESKUTZ, wool merchant, Mount Pleasant, Morley, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of G. ANDERTON, Esq., Cleckheaton.

July 24, at the Independent Chapel, Baldoek, Mr. JAMES REYNOLDS, master of the Baldoek British School, to MARY, third daughter of Mr. M. NICHOLSON, of Chatham.

July 25, at Belvoir-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. P. MURSE, Mr. GEORGE SHEPPARD, printer, of Nottingham, to Miss HARRIET TRICKETT BIGGS, of the former town.

July 26, at Ebenezer Chapel, Horton-lane, Bradford, by the Rev. J. ADDYMAN, Mr. BENJAMIN BARKER, to Miss ISABELLA STELL, both of that town.

July 30, at the Registrar's Office, Birmingham, Mr. FRANK DUNCOMBE, of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London, to MARIA NAOMI WESTON, eldest daughter of Mr. James Weston, of Northampton-street, Birmingham.

DEATHS.

At his residence, New Hillington, Uxbridge, aged 59, THOMAS BEASLEY, Esq., LL.D. late of the Uxbridge School.

July 22, at Harrogate, on his 88th birthday, JOHN SKATON, Esq., of Park-square, Leeds.

July 24, aged 78, at Stoke Newington, Miss HOLLY.

July 27, suddenly, after a protracted illness, in her 49th year, ELIZABETH ANN, wife of Mr. H. SMITH, of No. 20, Crisfield, place, Hoxton.

July 28, at Scarborough, aged 17, deeply lamented, CLARA, the beloved daughter of T. B. TUNTON, Esq., of West Lodge, Sheffield.

July 31, at Lewis-Terrace, Aberystwyth, aged 29, Mr. J. JENKINS, late master of the Skinner-street British School, Aberystwyth.

August 3, aged 84, at Stowhouse, Gloucester, Mr. HENRY GRIMES.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The English Securities, somewhat depressed by money sales, considerably improved on Friday and Saturday, which was maintained on Monday. On the latter day, Consols, which were first quoted 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, in consequence of some parties being disposed to magnify the dispute with the Americans on the northern fishery question, declined at one time to 100 $\frac{1}{2}$. The influence, however, of the large arrivals of specie, consisting of £866,000 from Mexico and the West Indies, and £60,000 from New York, as well as of the buoyant accounts from the Paris Bourse, caused a revival of confidence, and, at the termination of business, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ was again the quotation for both money and account. Both India and Bank Stock continue in demand: the former, from 280, has risen to 286; and the latter may be nominally quoted at from 230 $\frac{1}{2}$ upwards. Money being still very abundant, the rate of interest on short loans upon the security of English Stock is from 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The East India Company have lent a very large sum at the lower rate, part upon call, and part for three months. There is considerable speculation in wool, indigo, and cotton just now.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
£ per Ct. Cons.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100$\frac{1}{2}$	100$\frac{1}{2}$	100$\frac{1}{2}$	100$\frac{1}{2}$	100$\frac{1}{2}$
Cons. for Acct.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100$\frac{1}{2}$	100$\frac{1}{2}$	100$\frac{1}{2}$	100$\frac{1}{2}$	100$\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Ct. Red.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct.						
Annuities...	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock ..	286	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock ..	233 $\frac{1}{2}$	229 $\frac{1}{2}$	234	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	234	233
Exchequer Bills ..	70 pm.	72 pm.	78 pm.	72 pm.	77 pm.	78 pm.
India Bonds ..	— pm.	94 pm.	— pm.	91 pm.	92 pm.	— pm.
Long Annuity ..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6$\frac{1}{2}$	6$\frac{1}{2}$	6$\frac{1}{2}$	6$\frac{1}{2}$	6$\frac{1}{2}$

During the past week, there has not been so much done in Foreign Stocks, and they were all at lower rates up to Friday, when the settlement of the Half-Monthly Account took place. This brought them round, and an advance was the result on most of the favourite securities. Brazilian Bonds have been very firm, in consequence of a loan of £1,000,000 having been made by Messrs. Rothschild, to pay off the Portuguese Five per Cent. Guaranteed Stock undertaken by Brazil in the year 1823. The new loan is to bear interest at the rate of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, and has been issued at 95, entirely to the private connexions of the firm, no public subscription list being opened. Grenada Bonds have been in more favour, but nothing has been done in Ecuador, although the invasion is likely to prove unsuccessful. Mexican Stock has taken a better position within the last few days, having been previously very heavy. Spanish is higher, and Sardinian have been more noticed. Prices are as follows:—

Austrian Five per Cent. Scrip, 54 pm.; Austrian Five per Cent. Old Bonds, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ (exchange fixed at 10 florins per £). Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 96; Brazilian Old Fives, 101 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pm.; Chilean Threes, 70 71 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 68 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ecuador Bonds, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Granada, One-and-a-Half per Cent.; ex. December 1849, coupon, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Deferred, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; French Three per Cent. Rentes 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ (exchange, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30 $\frac{1}{2}$); Mexican Old Bonds, for Ac.; Ditto, New Three per Cents., 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; Portuguese Five per Cents. [Brazilian Guarantee], 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Converted Fours, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 87 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peruvian Actives, —; Ditto, Deferred Three per Cents., 68; Sardinian Five per Cents., 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; Russian Five per Cents., 120; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 104; Sardinian Five per Cents., 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish Old Three per Cents., 49 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New Deferred Three per Cents., 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Committee's Certificates, 3 per Cent.; Passive Bonds, —; Venezuelan Three-and-a-Half per Cents., —.

The Share Market has been tolerably steady, though symptoms of heaviness have been occasionally apparent. The general result of the week's business has been to establish the quotations of the week rather lower than those of last week. The business in the French Shares has been extensive and general. Prices have been almost daily rising in Paris, and a corresponding improvement has occurred here. Among the new lines, the Dijon and Besançon, Caen and Cherbourg, and Grand Junction of France, are all at premiums of from £2 to £4 per share; the prices were lower, however, before the close of business this afternoon. The “calls” due in August, amount to £825,404, of which £272,640 was the proportion called by foreign companies. We join to-day's quotations:—

Aberdeen, 271 $\frac{1}{2}$; Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bristol and Exeter, 103 105; Caledonian, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2; Chester and Holyhead, 224 34; Dublin and Belfast, 8 4; Eastern Counties, 11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Lancashire, 101 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 67 69; Great Northern, 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ 80 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 82 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Blackwall, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 108 109; London and North Western, 127 128; London and South Western, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 334 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland, 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8; Norfolk, 46 48; North British, 324 33 $\frac{1}{2}$; North Staffordshire, 44 41; North Western, —; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 244 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Eastern, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3; South Wales, 89 40; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 74 75; York and North Midland, 53 54. Poole—Central France, —; East Indian, 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Namur and Liège, 61 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Northern of France, 264 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; Orleans and Bordeaux, —; Paris and Orleans, 55 57; Paris and Rouen, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ 37; Rouen and Havre, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15.

The reports of the state of trade in the provinces for the past week describe the uniform continuance of a healthy business. At Manchester, there has been a rise in prices, but scarcely to an extent corresponding with that in the Liverpool market. The transactions, however, have been satisfactory, and orders are numerous. At Birmingham, manufacturers are well employed in almost every branch, although the uncertainty with regard to the future supply of copper produces many inconveniences. In the woollen districts there has been a large increase of the number of operations, and prospects are very favourable. The accounts from Nottingham show dulness in the lace-market, but considerable activity as regards hosiery. The expectations of the approaching harvest have tended to augment the confidence generally prevalent, and the population in almost all districts are fully employed.

The clearances from the port of London for the gold colonies of Australia, during the past week, have again been large. They consisted of four vessels to Port Philip of an aggregate capacity of 3,027 tons, and three to Sydney of 1,491 tons. There was also one of 584 tons to Adelaide, South Australia. The exports to Port Philip and Sydney of goods, tobacco, and spirits, were very heavy, although in the latter there has been a slight falling off, as compared with previous weeks, on account of the heavy shipments already made. The number of emigrants is supposed to have been upwards of 1,000. The steamer “Sydney,” of 734 tons, sails to-day (Tuesday) from Plymouth. The “Great Britain” is to be despatched on the 21st inst. from Liverpool, and the “Sarah Sands” on the 18th of September from the Cove of Cork.

PRICES OF STOCKS.
The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	RUSSIAN.	Price.
Consols.....	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brasil.....	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Account	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ecuador.....	69
8 per Cent. Redued	101 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dutch 4 per cent.	70 50
8 per New.....	101 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	French 4 per cent.	91
Long Annuities....	61	Granada.....	91
Bank Stock.....	233 2	Mexican 3 per cent. new	92
India Stock	—	Portuguese	87
Exchequer Bills—		Russian 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	104
June	74 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.	482
India Bonds.....	94 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.	221
Long Annuity	—	Ditto Passive.....	8

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 25th day of July, 1852.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	35,708,075	Government Debt..	11,016,108

£35,708,075

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital 14,553,000	8,194,140	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	12,754,548
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	2,802,361	Other Securities	10,752,182
Other Deposits	15,484,328	Notes	12,475,505
Seven-day and			

WHESLER, WILLIAM, Cleobury Mortimer, Salop, miller, August 17, September 7: solicitors, Messrs. Boycott and Tudor, Kidderminster.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, Plymouth, dealer in Berlin wools, August 7, September 16: solicitors, Messrs. Rooker and Lavers, Plymouth.

WILSON, ROBERT CRISPE, Seaham Harbour, Durham, earthenware manufacturer, August 17, September 16: solicitors, Mr. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Messrs. Crosby and Compton, Old Jewry.

WORFOLK, MATTHEW, Missley, Essex, coal merchant, August 10, September 13: solicitors, Messrs. Wicks and Child, Swithun's-lane, and Messrs. Barnes and Neck, Colchester.

DIVIDENDS.

James Ballingall, Edward-street, Portman-square, piano-forte maker, second div. of 9d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—John Barlow, Wharf-road, City-road, engineer, second div. of 8d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Abel Walford Bellairs, Stamford, Lincolnshire, banker, final div. of 3s. 8d., August 6, and any subsequent Friday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—John Bird, Chester-le-street, Durham, linendrapier, second div. of 6d.—in addition to 9s. 8d. previously declared—any day between August 5 and 11, and any Saturday after October 2, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—James Duggan, Maryport, Cumberland, draper, second div. of 5d.—in addition to 3s. 8d. previously declared—any day between August 5 and 11, and any Saturday after October 2, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Conrad Greenhow, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, timber merchant, first and final div. of 8d., August 7, and any Saturday after October 1, at Mr. Whaley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—George Law, Harrow-road, Middlesex, hatter, first div. of 4d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Thomas Moore, jun., South Hylton, Durham, merchant, first and final div. of 4d., any day between August 5 and 11, and any Saturday after October 2, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—John Pasman, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, carrier, first dividend of 3s. 4d., any day between August 5 and 11, and any Saturday after October 2, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Philip Phillips, Crowland, Lincolnshire, common brewer, first dividend of 1s. 8d., August 5, and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following, at Mr. S. Samsell's, Basinghall-street—Frederick Pratt, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, miller, 1st div. of 15s. 8d., any Thursday, at Mr. Cristie's, Birmingham—John Reay, jun., and Henry Reay, Mary-lane, City, wine merchants, 5th div. of 4d., Thursday next and any Thursday after October 2, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Lyon Samuel, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, silversmith, 2nd div. of 4s. 4d., August 3, or any Tuesday after October 2, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—James Sykes and Thomas Sykes, Syston, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers, 2nd div. of 6d., and upon new proofs 6s. 6d., August 5, and any Thursday after October 2, at Mr. Freeman's, Leeds—William Taylor and James Wyde, Wood-street, London, and Look's-fields, Walworth, flax manufacturers, 2nd div. of 4d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Benja. min Tipper, Maiden-lane, Queen-street, City, wholesale stationer, 2nd div. of 8d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Westby Walker, Preston, Lancashire, 1st div. of 8s. 7d., August 4, and any Tuesday after October 2, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester—Luke Wanless, Sunderland, Durham shipowner, 1st div. of 4s. 8d., August 7, 9, 10, and any Saturday after October 2, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—John Whitfield, and George James Whitfield, Lamb's Conduit-street, chesemongers, 1st div. of 2s. 8d., Thursday next, and any Thursday after October 2, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Robert Wood, Wardour-street, Soho, upholsterer, 1st div. of 3s., Thursday next, and any Thursday after October 2, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, August 2nd.

We had rather a better supply of Essex and Kentish Wheats to-day, and fine samples met a ready sale at fully last week's prices. The arrivals of Foreign Wheat have been considerable during the week, but having several country buyers at market, good fresh qualities met more demand than for some time past, at fully former rates, but in earlier sorts neglected. French and American Flours were very dull sale, but fresh English marks were more inquired after. Grinding Barley (foreign) was plentiful, and is cheaper. White Peas were very dull having a large for sign supply, and sold at 2s. to 3s. per qr. lower prices. Beans were heavy sale and 2s. cheaper. The supply of foreign Oats (including about 20,000 qrs. from Archangel) since last Monday have been considerable, and at even 6d. to 1s. reduction, the market was very heavy to-day. Linseed Cakes very dull. The current prices as under. The weather continues very fine, and the harvest will commence pretty generally this week in all the neighbouring counties.

BRITISH.

	FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s.	d.
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	36	40
Ditto White	40	48
Linseed, Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red	38	39
Northumber. and Scotch, White	37	42
Ditto Red	35	38
Devon, and Somer-set, Red	—	—
Ditto White	—	—
Eyes	30	32
Barley	26	30
Scotch	26	30
Angus	—	—
Malt, Ordinary	46	48
Pale	50	55
Peas, Grey	29	31
Maple	30	32
White	30	32
Boilers	34	36
Beans, Large	29	31
Ticks	30	32
Harrow	31	33
Pigeon	32	34
Oats—		
Line, & York, feed	17	18
Do. Poland & Pot.	21	22
Berwick & Scotch	21	24
Scotch feed	18	22
Irish feed and black	16	17
Ditto Potato	19	20
Linseed, sowing	50	54
Rapeseed, Essex, new	£22 to £24 per last	
Caraway Seed, Essex, new	30s. to 32s. per cwt.	
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		
Linseed, £1 0s. to £1 10s.		
Flour, per qr. of 280 lbs.	26	28
Ship	26	28
Town	34	37
WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JULY 24.		
Wheat	40.	7d.
Barley	28	2
Oats	19	7
Eyes	26	9
Beans	33	10
Peas	34	5
AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.		
Wheat	41s.	0d.
Barley	27	7
Oats	19	11
Eyes	30	10
Beans	33	3
Peas	32	7

SEED. Monday, August 2nd.—The operations in the Seed Market were unimportant. There was rather more doing in Rape, and fine new seed brought £23 to £24 per last. Canary-seed was very dull of sale, the growing crop having, it is said, improved in appearance; to-day it was difficult to exceed 40s. per qr. for this article. Fine new Caraway brought 26s., and

superfine Coriander 12s. to 13s. In other articles nothing of interest transpired.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, August 2.

The arrivals of Beasts fresh up this morning from our northern grazing districts were extensive; but those from other quarters were by no means large. The general quality of the Beasts being good—especially the Shorthorns—and the weather very unfavourable for slaughtering, the Beef trade ruled heavily, at a decline in the prices of Monday last of 2d. per lb., and a total clearance was not effected. The top figure for the best Scotch was 3s. 8d. per lb. For the time of year, we were again somewhat heavily supplied with Sheep. Prime Down breeds moved off steadily at full prices; viz., 3s. 10d. to 4s. per lb.; but Leicesters, Kents, and other heavy sheep, gave way about 2d. per lb. Half-breds supported previous currencies. Notwithstanding that the supply of Lambs was good, the trade ruled firm, at very full prices; viz., from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. per lb. Calves came freely to hand, but the demand for them was less active, and, in some instances, the quotations had a downward tendency. The top figure for Veal was 2s. 10d. per lb. We had a very slow sale for Pigs, at late rates.

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, August 2.—Since Monday last, these markets have been very scantily supplied with each kind of meat, the demand for which, owing chiefly to the hot weather, has ruled inactive, yet prices have been supported.

PROVISIONS, London, Monday, August 2.—The arrivals last week from Ireland, were 11,700 hanks Butter, and 1,490 bales Bacon; and from foreign ports, 8,820 casks Butter, and 810 bales Bacon. We experienced a good demand for Irish Butter during the past week, and a respectable quantity changed hands at improving rates. The market closed very firm at 2s. to 3s. per cwt. advance. Foreign sold freely, the best 1s. dearer. The Bacon market closed quiet; early in the week an advance of 2s. 6d. per cwt. was realized, but towards the end of the week there was less inquiry. Lard very firm, and sales effected at 1s. to 2s. each per cwt. advance.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, August 2.

Vegetables and fruit are plentiful. The supply of English Pineapples is remarkably good, but the prices are getting lower. The same may be said of Hothouse Grapes. Strawberries are improving in their quality. A few Dessert Apples may still be obtained. Oranges are plentifully supplied, and very good. Nuts are nearly the same as last quoted. A large quantity of French Cherries still continue to be supplied, some of them bringing only 3d. per lb. Young Carrots, Beans, Lettuces, and Artichokes, continue to be supplied from France. New Potatoes are coming in very plentifully; 240 tons were sold in the market last week. Peas are improving in quality. Mushrooms are dearer. Cut flowers consist of Heaths, Epacries, Cinerarias, Mignonette, Camellias, Roses, Azaleas, Primulas, Lily of the Valley, and other forced bulbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	
Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	
Stock this day ...	9,811	28,707	25,061	32,653	42,598
Price of Y. C. ...	44s. 0d.	39s. 3d.	36s. 6d.	37s. 9d.	38s. 3d.
to	to	to	to	to	
Delivery last week	44s. 6d.	—s. 0d.	36s. 9d.	38s. 0d.	—s. 0d.
Do. from 1st June	1304	1251	1354	1559	982
Arrived last week	12,068	10,524	10,221	11,628	8,037
Do. from 1st June	4945	918	965	323	247
Price of Town ...	14,318	8768	9856	7748	9,947
	46s. 6d.	40s. 0d.	38s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, August 2.

The amount of business doing in our market is very limited, yet prices are 6d. per cwt. higher than on Monday last. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is being quoted at 38s. 3d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 36s. 6d. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat, 2s. 1d. per lb.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 29s. 9d. per cwt.; Rapeseed, English refined, 38s. 6d. to —s.; ditto, foreign, 33s.; brown, 31s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £52; Spanish, 2— to £26; Spermaceti £57 to £89, bagged, £26; South Sea, £33 0s. to £36; Seal, pale, £28 10s. to £—os.; do. coloured, £30 to £—; Cod, £34 0s. to £—; Pilchard, £28 to £30; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £39 6s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—There has been a slackening in the demand for Cotton to-day; nevertheless, the sales reach 7,000 bales, 1,000 on speculation and for export. Last Friday's quotations are firmly maintained.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, August 2.—The very favourable weather of the past week has had the most beneficial effect upon the growing crop, and the accounts to-day are uniformly good, except from the Worcester district, and even there a slight improvement is observable. The market continues to afford a limited sale, in some cases at a few shillings reduction.

COLONIAL MARKETS, TUESDAY.

SUGAR.—The market has been dull to-day and prices scarcely supported. 650 hds. West India sold, nearly half consisting of Barbadoes, in public sale, from 32s. to 38s., 2,300 bags Mauritius were offered, and chiefly bought in, for want of buyers, at previous rates—32s. to 35s. 6d. 4,400 bags Bengal were offered, and nearly all sold, at prices a shade in favour of the buyers—Benares, 34s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.; date, 29s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; grainy, 34s. to 36s. The refined market has been dull, and prices quoted 6d. lower.—Grocery lumps, 45s. to 47s. 6d.

COPPER.—The market became somewhat excited this morning, by the announcement that the order of 1840, permitting the admixture of chioro with coffee, was rescinded, and about 2,000 bags of good ordinary native Ceylon were sold at 41s., and that 2,500 bags Costa Rica at 48s. Previous to the commencement of the public sale, the selling broker, in answer to a question, stated that he had sent to the secretary's office at the Exchange to inquire, and had received for answer, "that it was received yesterday afternoon." The copy of the new order will be made public in a few days. The public sale of 1,000 bags of plantation went off at a slight advance 47s. to 55s.; 1,300 bags of good ordinary native Ceylon were offered, and a small part sold, at 45s., which is an advance of 1s. to 1s. 6d.; the remainder bought in at 46s.

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